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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

YESTERDAY.

The observance of Thanksgiving day was very general and marked throughout our city. Places of business were closed at an early hour, the churches were nearly all opened and well filled, the streets wore an aspect of mingled worship and gladness, and the general verdict was, "It is good for us to have Thanksgiving." On the other hand, news was scarce and excitements of all kinds very much below par. The Disunion business was ignored, the cast of Mr. Lincoln's cabinet was left to that good natured gentleman, and the prices of stocks were very sparingly discussed—the results of which may be found in the somewhat meagre columns presented to the readers hereof.

Malice, and How to Meet it.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *West*, a weekly paper of the pro-slavery ruffian order, a few weeks since published a list of persons in St. Joseph whom it asserted had voted for Lincoln and Hamlin. The object was to invite the commission of violence and other indignities upon the persons named. The list, as published in the *West*, was incomplete, embracing not more than one half of those who honored themselves by voting as their consciences dictated. Of course, those whose names were omitted from this roll of honor, felt indignant, and immediately applied to the editors of the *Free Democrat*—a real live Republican paper—to publish a complete list of that class of voters. The *Free Democrat* complies, and gives brief notices of some of the more prominent gentlemen. It embraces FOUR HUNDRED AND TEN names, and as good names as can be found in the city of St. Joseph, or any other city in the Union. We think the ruffianism of the *West* has been met in a proper manner.

☞ The recent Fugitive Slave excitement in Chicago grew out of the arrest of a negress who had escaped from Nebraska Territory, and therefore involves a new point, as the Constitution provides for the return of a slave escaping from a state, and no judicial construction has yet been given to the statue as to its effect upon a slave escaping from a Territory.—*Louisville Journal.*

When the case here mentioned occurred the Chicago *Times and Herald* set up a terrible yell about "Abolition mobs stealing the property "of our Southern brother, and violating the "Constitution, and their obligations under "the Fugitive law."

We then asked the *T. & H.* whether it was prepared to admit that Slavery existed in Nebraska, or any of the Territories, in the absence of any local law authorizing it? HENRY CLAY once said in the U. S. Senate, substantially, "You cannot lay your finger upon a clause of the Constitution authorizing the slaveholder to take his slave into a Territory and hold him there."

The platform of the Illinois Douglas Democracy, made at their last State Convention, declared, in emphatic language, that Slavery was the creation of local law, and of course, could not exist legally in its absence. Douglas declared in one of his New York speeches during the last campaign, that the people of a Territory could admit, establish, exclude or abolish Slavery in their territorial capacity, and before they made a State Government. Have not the Legislature of Nebraska voted to exclude and abolish Slavery in that Territory? And by what right does the kidnapper Nucholl's own any human being in the Territory of Nebraska? We again ask our pro-Slavery neighbor to answer the question.

MORE RETURNED PASSENGERS FROM THE SOUTH.—The steamship Columbia, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday afternoon from Charleston, brought home forty-seven steerage passengers, sent back by the authorities of that city. She also brings $16,800 in specie, consigned to W. H. Dykeman, which is "unusual."—*N. Y. Courier, Nov. 27.*

Each of these sent back passengers were Irishmen and good Democrats, who had gone to Charleston in search of work during the winter. Outrages of this character on white citizens of the North, are considered of no consequence, but if a "nigger" gets loose there is an awful howl set up by our Southern brethren.

Senator Anthony on the Personal Liberty Bill of Rhode Island.

[From the Providence Journal, Nov. 22.]

According to the *Post*, the great outrage of "Northern fanaticism" upon Southern rights has found its chief expression in the Personal Liberty bills which, in one shape and another, have been on the statute books of some of the Northern States before half our readers were born. These acts, the *Post* argues, show a hostility to the South so bitter and unrelenting that there is nothing very surprising in the attitude of South Carolina.

As we have always opposed these laws, we are under no necessity for defending them. The laws that are intended for the protection of free men from being kidnapped will not, we suppose, be objected to even by the organs of the Democracy. *The laws that are intended in any way to impede the execution of an act of Congress are wrong, and we have uniformly opposed all such enactments.* The *Post* says that laws of this kind "have been enacted in eleven of the free States, and by Republican Legislatures."

Let us see. We will not pass into the examination of this legislation in other States, although we believe it will be found that half these laws were enacted before the Republican party was formed. We will look into the one that most concerns us, and the only one for which any party in this State is responsible. The Personal Liberty bill on our statute book was enacted in 1848, certainly before the Republican party was formed, and just when the Democratic party was about to divide into regular Democrats and Free-soilers. It passed the Senate without a call. In the House the ayes and noes were ordered. There were fifteen Democrats. How did they vote? With what unanimity did they record their voices against this outrage of "Northern fanaticism?" With what solid strength did they vindicate the rights of the South and repudiate the "incendiary legislation." Thirteen of them voted for the bill, and only two against it. Had these thirteen voted against it the bill would have stood: Ayes 26 whigs; 13 Democrats. Nays, 14 whigs; 2 Democrats. More than one-third of the whigs voted against, and less than a seventh of the Democrats. And now the *Post* denounces this bill, passed twelve years ago by the aid of democratic votes—votes indispensible to its passage—and holds it up as an evidence that the administration of Abraham Lincoln will not be just and equal towards the South.

Since this law for which thirteen out of fifteen Democrats voted in the House, there have been three Democratic administrations in this State, and only two strictly Republican. There have been two American-Republican and the present administration, which is "conservative." No movement towards the repeal of the Personal Liberty law has been made. The Democrats have twice had the power to pass or repeal any law, as they pleased. It stands now, with a few verbal alterations, in the revised statutes just as it passed by the aid of the Democrats, and just as the Democrats, when they had the full power to repeal it, allowed it to remain.

A Proper Blunder.

Such as have read the story of a man who, having climbed to the top of his house by way of a friendly ladder, thoughtlessly cast the ladder down, can appreciate the dilemma which presents its tantalizing horns to the high and low officials of Iowa just at this time.

It was a most proper blunder, and happily illustrative of the reckless haste with which laws in this country are made and unmade. That the magnates of Iowa should repeal an entire section of the Revised Statutes of that State at the last session of the legislature is not strange, but that in so doing they should have voted away their bread and butter, is strange enough for fiction.

Such, however is the fact. By the repeal of that section of the Statutes, every provision for the payment of the governor, and other State functionaries, County officers, jurors, and witnesses, was ruthlessly swept away, and the officials of that State now afford an example of such disinterested patriotism as the dreamers of Utopia never imagined. Think of it! A Governor administering the government of a great State, and holding Republican court at its capital, all at his own expense; heads of departments chin-deep in parcels and packages, tied with red tape, and fairly bristling with State secrets, paying a small army of clerks out of their own purses; jurors consenting to sit cooped up from six to ten hours, and submitting to the unnumbered stupidities of pettifoggers and addle-pated witnesses—all for the love of justice—board at enhanced prices not counted in as profit; witnesses leaving their plows and fallows, and going from ten to forty miles to the county seat to be badgered and abused for not revealing what they never knew—all for the fun of the thing. What a spectacle of disinterestedness!

And just think of it! The compassionless courts have decided that there is no way to remedy that bread and butter, except by act of the Legislature, which convenes in 1862. [illegible]!—*N. Y. World.*

—The fact is stated that every Episcopal clergyman in Charleston, on the Sunday previous, omitted the usual prayer for the President of the United States.

AN INFLUENTIAL VOICE FOR THE UNION.

Hon. James Guthrie in the Breach.

At the Union meeting in Louisville on Monday night, Hon. James Guthrie was one of the speakers. The *Democrat* furnishes the following report of his remarks:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We have been called here to take into consideration the alarming condition of our country North and South. Now, for the first time in the history of America, has a political panic arisen—panic that is striking down the fortunes of the first men and depriving the laborer of his wages. No consideration of the character of the individual presiding over this meeting should weigh in the momentous question we have met to discuss and consult upon.

The election of a sectional President by a sectional party of one section of country was not the great grievance of which we have to complain—it was the organization of a sectional party at the North unfriendly to the institutions and interests of the South. But what is the election of a sectional President with an antagonistic Senate and House of Representatives? He cannot appoint an officer without the sanction of one, nor receive an appropriation of public moneys except through the other and by their consent.

Should the election of a sectional President stultify the progress of a country like ours, a country whose progress is without parallel in history? With the election of a single man what have we to fear? [A voice—"Everything."]

I say we have a great deal to fear if we fail to do our duty. But we have nothing to fear if we are true to ourselves and to our country, if we are actuated by the same sentiments that filled the breasts of our revolutionary sires.

We have a strong minority of friends in the Free States—an army of sympathizers and allies, who have gallantly fought our battles, and now stand in the breach with us.

While we denounce the aggressions of the North, is the South nothing to blame? Are our skirts free from the causes of this impending calamity? Has the South presented an unbroken front with her Northern allies to the enemies? Have we allowed the conservative people to rally to the support of a conservative man? We have much to fear if divided, but nothing to fear if we are united. Here, on the south side of the Ohio, a middle State, with the free States upon the one side and the South upon the other, what have we to gain out of the Union, and shall we be driven or forced into antagonism with either section? We naturally take sides with those whose interests are identical with our own, but we will not fight the battles of South Carolina while she is safe at home in bed! [Cheers.]

When we appeal to those border States, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania, shall we say they will not listen, that they will not rouse up, and the conservative spirit rally and say to fanaticism South and to Abolitionism North; Withdraw your unconstitutional acts; we will work for you with heart and soul; and the remedy for these evils is within and not out of the Union. Shall that glorious covenant of our liberties, the Constitution, be abandoned at the first alarm? Lincoln was elected according to the Constitutional forms by a sectional minority, because they were united and we were divided, and shall we then pull down this glorious fabric? Rather let us say to the North—retrace your steps; and to the South—stay your hand, the remedy for your grievances is in, and not out of the Union!

The only man of the Revolution who was unfaithful was from the North. Benedict Arnold rests under the scorn of the world as a traitor to his country. The greatest of patriots, George Washington, was from the South. If there are going to be traitors to liberty, let them be from the North—let us stand by the precepts of Washington and his noble compatriots, and rebuke sectionalism.

But let us be calm, temperate and discreet in action. Let not this glorious nation, that, in its infancy, with but 3,000,000 people, bearded the British Lion, be divided in its greatness, with its 30,000,000 people, and let us not be alarmed and fly, because of the election of a sectional President, from the Constitution under which we have been prosperous and happy.

Seward's doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict," a battle between two systems of labor, was fallacious. There was no system of labor so well adapted to the South as ours, and that argument against slavery cannot stand.

The Constitution defined the rights of States. It did not mean that you shall invade your neighbor's privileges and rights. Such was not its language or intent of it. If the North will mind its own business, and the South attend to its own concerns, we of the Middle States, we will make an appeal and rise up and stand between them and have the laws respected. And we say to our Southern brethren, let there be no ill-blood, stay your hands, we have a great stake in this Union and this Constitution. We have marched together under the stars and stripes, the flag of Union, and we will ever march under one flag.

To the sundering of States, and war, and murdering, and plundering of each other, is the feast we are invited to, so we say to the North, retrace your steps; arise you men of conservatism, and put down fanaticism North and South. What we do let us do calmly, coolly and deliberately, and let our action be harmonious and consistent.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

There seems to be, in all quarters, a surrender to the idea that, if a State shall determine to secede from the Federal Union, she cannot be compelled to return. This is the point that will be avoided in President Buchanan's forthcoming message. I am not disposed to cavil at the construction which appears to have been placed upon the relations of the South to the Union—alike by the Washington *Constitution* and the New York *Tribune*, representing ultra extremes—because I make due allowance for all men in public position who are obliged to deliberate and decide upon the grave questions now at issue between the two sections. But does not this concurrence in the idea that secession from the Union can be peacefully made, inevitably and inexorably prepare the way for the destruction of the American Republic? If South Carolina can secede, making her own grounds of complaint, Pennsylvania can secede. What course is left us, with no man to raise his voice against a proposition which, in the days of Jackson, Webster, and Clay, would have been scouted out of Congress, and rejected by all parties of the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri?

Will not these controlling Commonwealths now look out for themselves? Will they not prepare to make combinations with each other, or will they not anticipate their relations to the future, and take advantage of the new construction which has been given by our new "leaders in Israel" to the Federal Constitution? If this theory of peaceful secession is right, or if it is not attacked, and is generally accepted, self-preservation will compel Pennsylvania to look out for herself. She has incalculable advantages over all the other States of the Union, and will necessarily become a leader, should any division take place. Her railroads knit her to the conservative South and to those great lakes for the commerce of which New York has been contending, and, until within late years, has successfully contended for. Her people are conservative. She is neighbored by Virginia on the southwest, and by Maryland and Delaware on the south, and she can make of herself an independent empire, living upon her wheat and corn, and feeding, from her surplus, surrounding Commonwealths, while maintaining an immensely compensating trade by means of her coal and iron. If secession is right, and no hand is to be raised to enforce the Jefferson, Madison and Jackson doctrine; why should not Pennsylvania look out for herself?

We must meet these issues whether or no, and he is a poor leader who does not frankly tell his followers the dangers before and behind them. Bankruptcies will unquestionably ensue. They have happened already. But these are only the lessons taught by adversity. It is something to have this great question settled. Every few years quiet men, who take little part in politics, are disturbed, and frequently destroyed, in their business operations, by the "eternal blazon" on the slavery question. Strange to say, all our panics, with a few exceptions, have grown out of the interminable negro. It would be of vast account to the merchants of Philadelphia, and the manufacturers and artizans of Pennsylvania, if our exact relations to the slavery question could be defined and understood. We have begged from the South, through many years, a recognition of the interests of Pennsylvania. We did so under Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Polk, Mr. Pierce, and now Mr. Buchanan, and we have failed to secure any permanent protection. In the meanwhile, Pennsylvania has stood firm to the Democratic party, unless when the party itself was destroyed by its own dissensions. No State has a better right to revolt or secede than Pennsylvania. She does not propose to do so; but I hope she will look out for herself. In the coming flurry and strife, little will be left to her but the sense of her own independent and sovereign position, and I trust she will exercise it cautiously and courageously.

OCCASIONAL.

Vote of Tennessee.

We have received the vote of all the counties in this State, official and reported, which foot up as follows:

Bell	70,706
Breckinridge	66,440
Douglas	11,428

Bell's plurality over Breckinridge is 4,266, and the majority against Mr. Bell is 7,162.

In this summary we have included the vote cast in Sequachee and Cumberland counties, an act of the late Legislature providing that they should vote with the counties from which they were originally taken, and having voted as distinct counties their votes are illegal, and will be excluded at the official count.

Their vote stood—

For Bell	486
For Breckinridge	340
For Douglas	43

—*Nashville Paper.*

QUEER CAUSE FOR CHRISTENING.—The Rockville (Ind.) *Republican* says that the infant found on Cushman's door-step, in Ellington, a few nights ago, will be name Stephen A. Douglas, for the reason that the little sucker was in search of his mother.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.

TENTH DAY.

Testimony of Ann Eggleston and Isaac Burril—Depositions of Richard Tighe and Anna T. Mather.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TESTIMONY OF ANN EGGLESTON.

Ann Eggleston was sworn on the part of the defense, and examined by Mr. Beckwith.

I went to live with Mr. Burch in October, 1855; lived there till June 11th, 1857; was waiter at the table, on Mrs. Burch and the door bell; I recollect the arrival of a clock; it came by an express wagon and was in a box; Charles Layton unpacked it; another box came at the same time; Mrs. Burch, Charles and I set it on the back parlor table; they were all that were present; Mrs. B. sent me for him to come and open the box; Mr. Stuart was not there; it was unpacked right after it come between one and two o'clock; during Mrs. Burch's absence I used to sleep in Minnie's room adjoining Mrs. Burch's; I slept with my bed across the door opening between the two rooms; it was always open; I used to retire about ten o'clock; she used to retire first; I recollect of seeing Mr. Stuart at Mrs. Burch's house four times, and one other time that she refused seeing him; the first time Mr. Burch was there; it was before they went to get acquainted with Mrs. Douglas; the second time was the night following; Mr. and Mrs. Burch were there; the third time was when Mr. Burch was absent and Miss Spaulding was there; it was in the afternoon; the next time, was shortly after that in the day time; the first time Mrs. B. did not see him, she was engaged; the door bell rang and I went; Mrs. Burch said if any one called to say she was engaged; I went up stairs and she looked out of the window and said it was Mr. Stuart; I recollect at one time when they had a lunch at night, she was present in the beginning and at the latter part of it she went up stairs; she called me up stairs to bring her a glass of ice water; I said I wished Stuart would go away so I could put away the things; she said she wished he would and that Mr. Burch would retire; Mr. Burch and Mr. Stuart were there at that time; they had wine and cold duck; I live in Leavenworth, Kansas; have seen Chas. Layton out there; he came in to see me and I had a conversation with him; Chas. came in the evening; it was not over two months ago; we passed the time of day; he asked me if I had heard of Mrs. Burch's downfall, and I said yes, and I was sorry for it and I asked him who he was for, and he said "Mr. Burch, of course;" I asked him if he had given his statement, and he said he had; he asked me if I remembered Stuart's being there when the clock came and I said no, he was not there and he said he was; I asked him if he had given his statement so, and he said yes, and I said that he had told what was not so; I said "No, that is like the other lies you have told, for you told lies about me to Mr. Burch before I left; I think that some one has been getting up the reports to injure Mrs. Burch, for Mr. Burch knew Stuart came there and was there late in the evening, and he introduced him to her as his best friend, and they had their Catawba and their wines together late at night."

I asked him if Mr. Burch had not sent him out, and he said no, he was travelling on his own expense; I said I thought Mr Burch had sent him out, for I had heard Mr. Burch was coming out; it would do no good if he did, because I knew nothing about Mrs. B; but what was good; that she was a very nice lady to live with and I knew nothing about her but good.

Cross-examination by Mr. Van Arman.—I lived with Mrs. Burch till I was married; then moved to Kansas, and have lived at Leavenworth city since; my husband lived at Mr. Burch's in '56; Mr. Burch was not at home when the clerk arrived; think he was in New York; he was gone a week or two, certain; it was about the latter part of Feb. the box came; there were two boxes, I think; they were made of common boards, longer than they were wide; there might have been three boxes; the clock had ornamental images on it; we placed it on the back parlor mantle piece; some other images of naked men and women came; the man that drove the express wagon brought them; he took them on the piazza, then Charles came and helped take them in; no one else was in the house but the servants; Mr. Bradley, of Chicago, came to Kansas for me three weeks ago last Wednesday; I saw Mr. Masterson out there, before, looking, he said, for some town property some two months before Charles Layton came out; I had known him before and he had called to see me; we spoke of the trouble; he lives in Chicago; he did not stay, but came to see if it would be a good place to move his family to; he asked me if I knew anything about the facts, and I said I did not; I know she was as nice and as decent woman as I ever lived with; he said perhaps I might be called upon as a witness; he gave my little boy a dollar, and I gave his a pair of shoes; he gave me no money; I came three weeks ago; have stopped at the Matteson House, my husband with me; I saw Mrs. Burch there, and spoke to her about this matter; I saw Mr. Cauldield, and talked with him; Mr. Bradley paid my expenses out here; Layton came to my house Sunday and Saturday evenings; my two sisters and my husband were with me on Sunday evening; no person had spoken to me about Stuart's being there when the clock came before Layton came to see me; this was the first time I had ever heard of it; I asked him about his statements because I had seen in the papers about the number of witnesses and the depositions that were to be given; I did not expect to be a witness; I gave Mr. Caulfield a statement in Chicago two weeks ago last Monday; at the time Stuart called when Mr. B. was away I let him in; I can't say whether he stayed to tea or not; the ladies, Mrs. Burch and Miss Spaulding, went to church and he called again after they came home; Charles and I agreed very well for I did not learn of his lying till after I left; I did not talk to him angrily at Leavenworth.

Direct examination resumed.—Mr. and Mrs. Burch and Charles and I put the clock on the mantel-piece; we had put it on the back parlor table till Mr. Burch came home from the East; the morning after he returned he put it on the mantel; Mr. Stuart was not there when it was unpacked or when it was put on the mantel-piece; Mrs. Burch was at Mrs. Peck's when I came to see her; I did not sign the statement I gave to Mr. Caulfield; he asked me what I knew about it and I told him what I have told you.

Cross-examination resumed.—In 1857 Mrs. Burch went East, in April; Miss Spalding was there before she went and during her absence.

ISAAC BURRIL'S TESTIMONY.

Isaac Burril sworn for the defence and examined by Mr. Beckwith.—Have known the parties well since fall of 1855; was in the habit of visiting at their house, sometimes two or three times a week, sometimes not so often, just as it happened; know David Stuart intimately; I knew Joseph Turner in his life-time as I would know any other young man in the house of my friends; assisted in taking care of him during his sickness; sat up with him during that time; Mr. Stuart sat up with me at my own invitation; I was going from my office to Mr. Burch's to inquire how Mr. Turner was, and met Burch; he said he was worse; I offered my assistance; he accepted it, and asked me to sit up with Mr. Turner, and he asked me to get anybody to sit up with me that was agreeable to me; I suggested Stuart's name, and he said he would be a good one if I could get him; I sat up two or three nights, and Stuart one more night than myself; Mr. Burch's manner to Stuart at that time was friendly and cordial; I don't remember of Mr. B. going down cellar to get some ice; I do not remember of Fannie Burch coming in and Mrs. B. throwing a paper on the floor, she had been reading and Stuart picking it up and putting it in his pocket; no such thing occurred in my presence; Mr. Turner died Saturday; there were funeral services on Sunday; he was not buried in Chicago; I recollect talking to Mr. Stuart of the affliction to Mrs. B., it was in the middle of the second night upon which I sat up with Mr. Turner; I think it was on Friday night when all hope of his life was despaired of; Mr. Turner was sick in February, 1858; I at that time communicated to Stuart the fact of Mrs. Burch's condition; I had never done so prior to that time; I have had a conversation with Mary Spalding about a certain position in which she found Stuart and Mrs. B.; she told me in the Spring of 1857 of having entered the library and having surprised Stuart with his arm around Mrs. B.; he told me on Michigan avenue, as I was walking with her; I cannot fix the time definitely; told Mr. Stuart within two or three days afterwards; also told Mrs. B. in the fall of '59, the latter part of September, soon after her return from the East; afterwards I told Stuart I had told her; afterwards I saw a letter to Mr. Stuart from Mrs. Burch; it was in her handwriting; I saw it the same night the verdict was rendered in the case of Bates *vs.* the Ill. Cent. R. R.; Stuart showed it to me; I made a copy of it, which I have in my possession; I gave the original to Stuart the next morning; I did not then inform Mr. Stuart I had made a copy; I told him of it soon after we heard of the fact of Mrs. Burch having left town; [a paper is here shown to the witness]; this is the copy I refer to, in my own handwriting; it was, I think, on Monday evening I made the copy; the next evening (Tuesday) I was at the house of Mr. David Stuart; I went there between six and half-past six; Mr. Long was there then; a gentleman came while I was there, and was introduced to me as Walter L. Peck; Mr. Long and Mr. Peck went away for half or three quarters of an hour; I remained till they returned, with Mr. Stuart; when they returned I heard Mr. Stuart say "you have not been gone long;" they said they had gone to call on the Misses Barry, and found they had gone to the meeting of the Historical Society; we staid till 12 o'clock, and Mr. Stuart was with us; he did not go out for more than five minutes; I talked to him that evening about the letter from Mrs Burch; I remember talking with Mrs. B. about this letter on Tuesday or Wednesday of that week, as I recollect; I talked with her subsequently about it twice; remember that week and once the next week Stuart read a portion of his reply to that letter to me the night after I was at his house; a morning or two after that he read to me a still further portion of his reply; on the evening after Halloween, which was Oct 31st, 1859; I called on Mr. Stuart, and accompanied him to the South Side, and was in his company the whole of the evening, with the exception of from half to three quarters of an hour between half-past seven and half-past eight, when he went to see a client on business on State street; during that time I walked up and down the streets before the house, waiting for him; I was with him till 12 o'clock, and left him at the door of his house; I remember his telling me of his spending the previous evening at Boyd's and of the games they had; a small pyramid of flour was formed and each one cut a slice from it with a knife and whoever was so unfortunate as to cause the ring to fall into the flour was obliged to pick it out with his teeth; we played a game of billiards and had eaten a supper that evening; I walked with him; Mrs. Stuart was at home that evening; I have received two notes from Mrs. Burch; and think they were thrown into the waste paper basket under my table, after I had torn them up; they were destroyed I suppose; my wife was sick at the time and not allowed to see any one; the notes were merely inquiries as to her health; the gardner of Mr. Burch brought them; he never brought me any letters for Mr. Stuart from Mrs. Burch.

Cross-examination by Mr. Van Arman.—Have been five years in Chicago; came from Mohawk, N. Y.; I was married in '52; am in the produce and commission business; went to Denver last year; my office was still carried on while I was absent; I went with the intention of returning; have known Stuart since the spring of 1856; was introduced to Mrs. Burch at Little Falls in 1851 by Mrs. Loomis; Mr. Stuart was not interested in my visit to Denver; my leisure time during the last six months I have spent with Mr. Stuart in preference to others at my house, and his own; have been to that billiard room with him once or twice a month; have rode with him; my wife has driven with Mrs. Stuart; I think once with him; my relations with him are intimate; don't remember whether he told at what time he received the letter; don't know that Mrs. Spalding used the term "surprised"—she may have said "caught;" I am uncertain whether we were going from Mrs. Burch's house to mine, or from mine to Mrs. Burch's, when she told me not to tell anybody; I don't know as I made any reply to the communication; she went on talking; we did not speak of it again; I saw her frequently afterwards till September, when she went to Little Falls; I visited Mrs. Burch's most usually in the evening; sometimes to do errands for my wife, about patterns, &c.; don't remember distinctly any particular errand; I remember often meeting Mr. Burch at the gate in the morning, and walking down town with him; I recollect many times Mrs. Burch's asking about Mr. Stuart; I never did any errand for Mr. Stuart to her; I have been there with Mr. Stuart; was there last fall, once, when they had a play—ring on a string—when he was there; I met him there at the party given to Mrs. Banks; have met him there casually; have never met him there when she and I were alone together; I carried three notes from her to him in the winter of '57; she delivered them to me at my own house; I think it was in February or March I gave one of them to Mr. Stuart, and the other two I left at his office; I do not know why she desired me to do so; I lived at 73 Van Buren street; she called at my house occasionally; I believe she came in front of my office several times; I can't tell how often; it was quite seldom; the coachman, Charles Layton, would come up and tell me; I would then put on my hat and go down and see her; what she had to say was to send some messages to Mrs. Burril; why she did so instead of calling upon my wife is a reason known to herself which I do not know; she never, on those occasions, delivered to me any notes; I don't remember her coming to my office in the summer of '57; she never opened a letter in my office and read it; she never, on those occasions, gave me a letter for Stuart, nor did I give her a letter from him; no other ladies came to my office in that way but those accompanying her; Miss Spalding, I remember, came over once; I do not remember to have seen Mrs. Burch at the office in '59; I have met her at parties at W. H. Brown's in the winter of '55 and '56; she never came to my office till Miss Spalding came to see her, Minnie sometimes accompanied her, sometimes Fannie Burch; my office was on Clark, near South Water street, next door to Joy & Frisbie's; she did not come to my office as often as once a week; Charles Layton brought two notes to my office from her; my wife was present when the notes were given me for Mr. Stuart, and I think Mary Spalding; I may have been to the theatre with Stuart since this trouble; may have stepped into drinking saloons with him; I am in the habit of drinking when I am dry; am not in the habit of drinking ardent spirits; have drank more at his own house with him than elsewhere; have not spent much of my time about Stuart's affairs; I never devised ways and means with him to get over this matter; I have talked with him about it when I was there; I have been busy during the past year; I have bought during a year past, say half a million to a million bushels of grain; have executed orders for others, and bought on my own account; have bought say 300,000 bushels during the last summer; have been busy during the greater portion of the time at my own business; I spent the Sabbath at home; during the absence of my wife I spent them at Hyde Park with Stuart; his wife was there.

The first of last November I broke up housekeeping, and have since stayed with Mr. Stuart; am not related to him; he is an intimate friend; I find him a pleasant gentleman, and in some respects our tastes are alike; my intimacy with Mrs. Burch has sprung up from the connection between the families; think I have seen Mrs. Burch more than her husband; transacted business with him till fall of 1859; when I called there, it was to see them both; I never sought an occasion to go there when Mr. Burch was away from home; I have known Mr. Boyd; did not know much of him till a year ago last May; he has been to my house and office; Mr. Boyd and Mrs. Burch never came to my office together; think they came to my house once; I never saw Stuart and her in my house together but once; I recollect Mrs. Burch visiting my house with Fannie and Lizzie Burch, while my wife was was sick on the North Side; I lived at 73 Van Buren street; lived there from fall of '55 to a year ago last May, when I moved to Cass st., North Side; my wife was in the habit of visiting Mrs. Burch all the time up to the time of the difficulty; Mr. Burch has called at my house on Cass street; I think Mrs. Burch was with him; he has been several times at the house on Van Buren st.; remember twice when he was there to a tea-drinking; he has called at my office several times; I can give no object Mrs. Burch had in calling at my office except to inquire about my wife.

Direct Examination Resumed.—I never remember to have seen Mr. Burch playing cards in my house; Mr. Dogget's wholesale and retail family grocery and provision store is under my office; Mrs. Burch came up to my office but a few times; never remember her coming at all unless she had some errand, or unless when Miss Spalding came with her; there was never any injunction of secrecy from her about the three notes for Stuart, nor any secrecy in her manner of giving them to me; Miss Spalding was in the habit of stopping at my house; my wife was a relative of hers; I have seen Mrs. Burch purchasing her family groceries at Mr. Dogget's.

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD TIGHE.

The deposition of Richard Tighe was read by Mr. Beckwith.

Am over 50 years of age; don't know Mr. Burch; became acquainted with Mrs. B. in '59; I have never had sexual intercourse with Mrs. Burch, or taken any license or liberties with her person, or have manifested a desire to do so, or she to me.

Cross-Examination.—Am a native of Ireland; have resided in New York many years, with occasional absence; I have always been a banker or agent for foreign investments; I was at Sachem's Head from July to August, 1859, stopping at Sachem's Head Hotel; have been married 20 years; have no children; my wife was with me at Sachem's Head; both Mr. and Mrs. Burch were there at the same hotel; did not know either of them before; was introduced to Mrs. B. by my wife, after his departure.

DEPOSITION OF ANNA T. MATHER.

The deposition of Anna T. Mather was then read by Mr. Caulfield.

Was married on the 15th of October, 1857, at Chicago, at 8 o'clock in the evening; Mr. and Mrs. Burch were there; the day before she was at our house after dinner, staying till half past nine or ten; Mrs. James Peck was there; they both left at the same time; no one came to go home with her; Mrs. Burch addressed me a note, now in the possession of my husband, about a week before the trouble in the family; it was as follows:

"MRS. MATHER:—Will you inform me the date of your marriage, as there is some circumstance connected with it."

I answered it, giving the date; I borrowed some silver of her to be used for my wedding; I received the note before Mrs. Burch left on monday morning.

A Woman Burned to Death while at Prayers.

Mrs. Catharine Gray, a widow lady, eighty years of age, residing in the south part of town, was burned to death last week under circumstances of a peculiarly distressing character. She was a woman of some property, and having no immediate relatives, lived by herself in an unpretending cottage not far from the plank road. On Thursday evening she invited a little boy in the neighborhood to keep her company for the night, and, after tucking him warmly under the covers, kneeled down at the bedside to say her prayers. While in this position her dress took fire from the candle, and in an instant she was enveloped in flames. The fire communicated to the curtains of the bed, and intent upon the preservation of the child, and forgetful of herself, she fought the flames until her hands were burned to a blister, and succeeded in dragging the little fellow into the middle of the room. The affrighted boy broke from her embrace and ran to the nearest neighbors. The alarm was promptly given, but before aid could be procured, the poor woman had been burned past all recovery.

The neighbors found her standing in the middle of the floor, with the lower part of her apparel burned entirely off, and her limbs and abdomen horribly disfigured. The unfortunate woman lingered in great agony until Saturday, when she expired.—*Lafayette Courier, 18th.*

THE CITY.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Friday evening Shakspeare's tragedy of Macbeth will be produced, with all the original music, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Waller. Mrs. W. will appear as Lady Macbeth, in which character she is said to have no superior, Mr. Waller as Macbeth, and the entire piece well cast. These artists deserve, and we believe will have, a crowded house for their benefit. Their engagement concludes to-morrow night.

A CHIVARAL.—A party of young men hearing of the nuptials of one of their acquaintances, on Tuesday evening went to the house of the bride's father for the purpose of giving the new married couple a chivaral. The demand for money or drink not being complied with the chivalrous youths became boisterous and the father of the bride was obliged to invoke aldermanic authority and send them home to their mammas.

ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The ladies connected with the Ophan Asylum desire to thank the citizens of Chicago who so generously aided them by donation and otherwise in their late festival. Of the many to whom they are indebted they would especially mention Thos. B. Bryan, Esq., who donated one-half the rent of his convenient hall, John Wright, of 83 Clark street, who donated the ice cream, from the sale of which nearly eighty dollars was realized, Crawford, Sharp & Co., who furnished the use of the crockery, and all the daily papers for their liberal advertisements of the festival.
H. E. SEELYE, Sec'y.

WOMAN HURT.—Last evening, about six o'clock, a buggy, drawn by a single horse, and driven by a man who must have been either drunk or crazy, came dashing up Clark street at a furious pace, and at the junction of Clark and Lake streets a Mrs. Cameron was knocked down and run over. She was badly hurt, and was taken into James Duffy's cigar store where medical assistance was called, and thence she was carried to her home, near the Illinois Central Roundhouse. The vehicle causing the accident contained, beside the driver, a woman and child, and had not been stopped when beyond Monroe street, though the woman was several times heard to cry out loudly, as though in great fear of being injured or killed.

THE HOLSTIEN MURDER CASE.—As this trial comes up to-day before the Circuit Court, we furnish a brief summary of the main facts of the case. In the employ of Hagemann, who is by trade a baker, there was an Englishman named Maurice, a man some fifty years old. On Hagemann returning from the city one evening, he found that the journeyman had allowed some bread to burn in the oven. Highly incensed, he sought out the offending man, fell upon him, beat him cruelly, kicked him out of the house, and then seizing a piece of hard wood, struck him repeatedly with it, until the man fell dead. All this while he was breathing out threatenings and slaughterings against his victim. Hagemann was speedily arrested, and has since remained in jail.

"A LITTLE MORE CIDER TOO."—A mysterious barrel was delivered at our counting room yesterday. It was at first supposed to be the initiatory of a second Guy Fawkes' gunpowder plot. Upon close examination it was found to consist of some thirty odd gallons of H. J. Phelps' celebrated prepared cider, such as is sold by Messrs. Hobbs, Oliphant & Co., No. 215, S. Water street. These gentlemen state, in a note accompanying the present, that "it is warranted to keep until Lincoln takes his seat in the White House." With all due deference to Messrs. H. O. & Co. we think it will not—could they behold the extraordinary rapadity with which it is disappearing, they would agree that it cannot last a week, much less until the fourth of March next.

QUIET—VERY QUIET.—For fun the reader may not perceive it, unless reminded of the fact, we make the statement—make it boldly and above board, and without fear of contradiction—that "items *was* items yesterday," as the old lady said of the eggs when they were four shillings per dozen. From the suspension of business at the Court House, Board of Trade, and other institutions where news paragraphs get their subject-matter, and the general unanimity with which people of all sorts mention for celebrating Thanksgiving, we are compelled to confess that our local columns this morning are hugely uninteresting. But it wasn't the fault of the reporter. He hung about dangerous localities, near unfinished buildings and in the vicinity of railroad crossings all day, watching people as they passed, to and fro, not *wishing*, but expecting to find an item worth recording. But items were quiet, and hence the collapsed state of the city column. Sich is life!

Thanksgiving.

It is a good old custom that gives us one day in the year on which we may be thankful by gubernatorial authority, one day to turn our thoughts from business, and fix them in thanksgiving and praise upon the Ruler of our destinies.

Governor Wood said the word. The people yesterday, over the entire State, were ratifying that word. The farmer rested from his labors and was glad, and ate his turkey and "chicken fixings" without a thought of secession, bank panics, or civil war. The mechanic remained at home with his family, and his good spouse served up some little tit-bit that she had held in reserve as a kind of surprise for the occasion. Our professional man also took an interest in thanksgiving. He either dined out with a neighbor, or had an extra cover laid at his own board for that neighbor. And so every trade, grade and circle of society yesterday gave thanks, and was regaled mentally and physically. Business, as a general thing, was suspended in the city, and with the exception of one or two auction sales, hardly anything was done in the way of trade.

At nearly all the churches thanksgiving sermons were preached by the several clergymen.

At St. John's Church, Union Park, the residents of the West Division convened in considerable numbers at half-past ten A. M. The sermon at this place of worship is highly spoken of by those who heard it.

The sermon of Rev. Mr. Ryder, at St. Paul's, Universalist, commenced at eleven A. M., and was mainly directed to enforcing the duty of mankind to make such days effective, and cause them to turn the mind to holy things, rather than those of the world. The choir, led by Mr. Hoyt, sang that good old *union* tune *America*. Mr. Bird, the new organist, presided at his instrument with marked effect.

At Edward's Chapel, Congregational, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, West Division, Rev. Jeremiah Porter preached at half-past ten to a large and interested audience.

There were also public services in the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Jefferson streets, at the hour of ten. This church was also well filled.

Rev. Willis Lord held forth to the members of the North Presbyterian Church.

Religious services were held in the First M. E. Church, corner of Clark and Washington streets, commencing at half past ten A. M., and the sermon, by Rev. O. H. Tiffany, was probably listened to by as large a congregation as has ever gathered within the walls of that edifice.

Children's prayer meetings, for the youth of the Mission Schools, were held in both North and West Market Hall, in the first named at half past nine A. M., and at West Market at one P. M. They were well attended, and the ceremonies were affecting and deeply interesting to the children and adults.

The sermon of Rev. Arthur Swazey, of the Third Presbyterian Church, was a remarkable one, and addressed to a large audience. The text was from Exodus xv: 1—6. The discourse was mainly historical, and besides many other excellent points, gave the origin of Thanksgiving day—said first to have been publicly observed by prayer this side of the Atlantic, June thirteenth, 1632, "for the King of Sweden and the Protestants in Germany and the safety of the ships." He closed with an eloquent apostrophe to the Pilgrim Fathers.

Taken all in all, yesterday was a quiet, well-ordered day. Very few drunken men were seen in the streets, no fights or brawls occurred to mar the occasion of thanksgiving and praise, and people donned their Sunday clothes and seemed to forget everything save its proper observance.

THE AUDUBON CLUB.—This institution was inaugurated in January, 1857, and has been in successful operation up to the present time. It has become one of the prominent institutions of the Garden City. The public are aware that the principal object of the club was for the enforcement of the game laws, for the preservation of the many species of game of our beautiful State, but in addition to this, the Audubon Club have a collection of specimens of birds and animals that reflect great credit upon the members and our city at large. They have also gathered around them many works of high literary and scientific merit. Among them, the famous "Birds of America," of John J. Audubon, of which only very few copies exist, and which in itself is an acquisition any city may justly feel proud of. The rooms of the Audubon Club are much sought by strangers within our city.

The club had a meeting on Wednesday night last, and found by the report of their treasurer that they are in debt some four hundred dollars, and feel the necessity of making an appeal to the generosity and proverbial public spiritedness of our citizens to relieve them in their present embarrassments. Feeling confident that an appeal of this nature, and with such an object in view, will meet with a liberal response from our friends, the committee will call on our citizens and solicit subscriptions, which will be thankfully received and duly appreciated by the members of the club.

Subscription Committee—Wm. S. Johnston, Jr., Howard Priestly, Ed. Everest, and F. S. Gibbs.

AT BRYAN HALL.—Lovers of music will not neglect the concert of Mrs. C Varian James at Bryan Hall this evening. Mrs. James is an American lady, of excellent position in society, who has given her life to the cultivation of her musical gifts. Educated by the best masters of Italy, she is without an equal in the *rolé* to which her talents are devoted. Being ably assisted, she will be able to give our *amateurs* a musical treat that has not been equaled since La Grange's visit. By all means hear her.

☞ Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. They will be well done, and at prices to suit the times.

DIETETIC.—Many people have a prejudice against Saleratus, thinking, and with reason too, that this preparation is unhealthful, and ought to be avoided; but the best chemists and most learned physicians say, that Saleratus when *free from impurities*, is not only *not unhealthful* and provocative of dyspepsia, but that it, in reality, promotes digestion and strengthens the digestive organs. A new process of refining this article, lately introduced, and in use only by D. B. De Land & Co., of the Fairport Chemical Works, Fairport, Monroe Co., N. Y., enables them to make a perfectly pure Saleratus, which should at once be in use in every household. The purity and reliable quality of De Land & Co.'s Saleratus should make it immediately popular. It is for sale by most grocers and store-keepers, and at wholesale by the wholesale dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

NOT FRIGHTENED—ILLINOIS CURRENCY WANTED.—All kinds (rejected or otherwise) still taken at par at Putnam's Great Eastern Clothing Emporium, 116 Randolph st. nov28-6t

☞ Keep your teeth clean, white and healthy by using Dr. Allport's Dentrifice, the best article in use. Sold by Sargent, apothecary, Randolph and State street.

☞ Silver Plated Goods 25 to 83 per cent. cheaper than any other house. See Hamblen & Co.'s advertisement. no27-1m

BUSINESS SUITS.—We have on hand, and are constantly receiving from the Eastern markets, a very large and fine assortment of cloths suitable for Suits, and to which we invite the attention of all that are about purchasing, which will be made up at hard time prices by Smith & Prindle, 121 Lake street. no24-6t

☞ All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. se5-ly

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28th, by the Rev. W. W. Everts, D. D., GEORGE H. BIDWELL and LUCY M., daughter of Col. Doty.

☞ Journal and Democrat please copy.

In this city, Nov. 29th, 1860, at the residence of Wm. Wood, by the Rev. Robert Collyer, Mr. JAMES P. SMITH, of Wheeler, Ind., and Miss HELEN CHRISTOPHER, of Chicago.

FOR CHAPPED SKIN,
USE J. H. REED & CO'S
GLYCERINE JELLY.
USE J. H. REED & CO'S
GLYCERINE LOTION.
USE J. H. REED & CO'S
COLD CREAM WITH GLYCERINE.
RIMMEL'S GLYCERINE SOAP.
LOW'S HONEY SOAP.
CHOICE TOILET SOAPS IN GREAT VARIETY.
For sale by
J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries, 144 and 146 Lake street.

PRINTING FOR MERCHANTS,
PRINTING FOR MANUFACTURERS,
PRINTING FOR RAILROAD AGENTS,
PRINTING FOR STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
PRINTING FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES,
PRINTING FOR BANKING INSTITUTIONS,
To order in the best style at short notice, by
WM. H. RAND, Tribune Office.
No. 51 Clark street.

POSTERS,
Placards,
Handbills, &c.
IN ONE OR MANY COLORS,
At Tribune Office, to order.
WM. H. RAND, 51 Clark street.

EXAMINE OUR SPECIMENS AND LEARN OUR PRICES BEFORE ORDERING YOUR PRINTING.
TRIBUNE CO.
51 Clark Street.

COMO MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.
In consequence of the decease of one of the owners of the above property, the whole of it is now offered for sale.
During the past summer the mill has been completely repaired and fitted up in the very best manner, with all the latest improvements, and is now in order to manufacture Flour of a quality second to none in the market. The Custom Apparatus is also arranged in the best manner. There are
SIX PAIRS OF BURRS,
Smut Mills, Seperators, Bran Dusters, &c., &c., &c.
The power is derived from the Elk Horn Creek, a very steady stream—fall 16 feet. The mill is in the village of Como, Whiteside County, Ill., on the bank of Rock River, and in one of the most fertile districts in the Rock River Valley.
There is also connected with this property a large Warehouse, Cooper-shop, Store, Dwelling Houses and Stable. Railroad communication by the Fulton Branch of the Galena and Chicago Railroad.
For further particulars address D. L. QUIRK & CO., Chicago, or S. LEHMAN SMITH, on the premises.
Como, Oct. 27th, 1860. oc31-1m

THE NEW YORK OBSERVER,
A Religious and Secular Family Paper,
Is the Largest Newspaper in the World. Published Weekly and devoted to Religious, Literary, and Secular Intelligence of every variety.
Its mammoth sheet is so arranged as to constitute
TWO COMPLETE NEWSPAPERS,
The one religious and the other secular, each of which is larger than a majority of its cotemporaries.
It is not Sectarian in Religion, nor Partisan in Politics,
But designed for a pleasing and instructive companion in every Evangelical Christian Family. It is thoroughly conservative and opposed to all the disorganizing isms of the day.
A large number of the best writers of the age are special contributors and correspondents. In all the principal Countries of the World, are united with a full Editorial Corps of long experience, to give interest and value to the paper.
THE RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT,
Besides its Editorial Articles and Correspondence, contains a summary of the most important movements of all Christian denominations.
THE SECULAR SHEET,
In addition to the Foreign and Domestic News, has departments of Agriculture, of Science, and of Commerce, the latter containing full and accurate Reports of the Money, Produce, Cattle, and other markets up to the time of going to press.
The price of the Observer is $2.50 a year in advance. To every person sending us the names of five new subscribers, with one year's payment in advance ([illegible]) [illegible]
Address SIDNEY E. MORSE, Jr., & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.

TO PULMONARY INVALIDS.
Have you tried DR. FOORD'S PECTORAL SYRUP? Its curative effects are immediate and most astounding! By using THAT, you need not keep a COUGH a single day; and THROAT affections are relieved at once. It will not disappoint any who use it. no29-3m-net

WANTED—A thoroughly educated Dispensing Clerk wanted at GALE BROTHER'S Family Prescription Store, No. 202 Randolph street. No incompetent person need apply. no30-d565-3t

FOR SALE—On favorable terms—A well selected stock of DRUGS AND BOOKS, located in one of the most thriving and business towns in Central Illinois. Terms—a small payment down in money, the balance in good farming lands on or near the Illinois Central or Branch Railroad, or in cattle, horses, or in Central Railroad bonds. Any communication addressed to "D. W.," Tribune Office, Chicago, will receive prompt attention. no30x3t

WANTED—Information of a man named Jonas B. Kurtz, aged about twenty-four years. Said Kurtz is about 5 feet 8 inches high, has auburn hair, light grey eyes, is heavy built, and of a desponding appearance. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and when last heard from was in Oquawka, Ill. Any person giving such information as will lead to his whereabouts will be suitably rewarded. Address J. W. or S. J. KURTZ, Thompsontown, Juniata County, Pa., or to JACOB ALLEMAN, at Oquawka, Ill.
☞ Papers friendly to the cause of humanity please copy. no30-d565-3t

CRANBERRIES.—70 Bbls. in fine order—new barrels—at 142 Clark street, corner of Madison street. no30x3t

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these delightful parties comes off on Monday evening, Dec. 3rd. These Assemblies are now the best attended and most select of any in town. Madame Akerstrom is also forming new classes for tuition in dancing. She teaches by a new and easy method, and her establishment is well known as being the first to introduce the new dances. Classes on Wednesday and Saturday, from 3 to 5 1-2 and from 8 to 10 P. M. no30x3t

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES, SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Parties having taxes to pay can do so at No. 13 Court House.
no29-d559-3m WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

$4,00 —This sum is be loaned for one year or longer on first class Chicago Real Estate security—improved preferred. For particulars address L. EDWARDS, Knoxville, Knox County, Ill. no29x3t

ILLINOIS BANKS FOR Boots and Shoes,
—AT—
THE BOSTON CITY STORE,
152 Lake Street.
I will take all Illinois Currency for Boots and Shoes after this date. A. M. MILLER, Agent.
Chicago, Nov. 28th, 1860. no29-d550-1w

EVERY COOPER SHOULD HAVE
HUTCHINSON'S EXCELSIOR HEAD TURNER,
Just patented. It makes
Four Complete Barrel Heads a minute,
And is at once simple, cheap and durable.
It is what Coopers have long needed both in their own work, and to make heads for market, and each machine will earn a DAILY NET PROFIT OF FROM $8 TO $12. It is adapted to any sized head from kegs to sugar hogsheads and for slack or tight work. This machine can be seen in operation for the next two weeks by calling at No. 60 Dearborn street, this city.
Coopers and Millers and all others interested are invited to call. A full description sent, and liberal offers made to all who apply personally or by letter to GEO. E. HUTCHINSON, No. 60 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
☞ State and County Rights for sale at prices warranting a large margin to the purchaser. no29x1w

LOST.—On Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1860, in the city of Chicago, or on the Blue Island Plank Road, a bundle of papers containing a Bond and Contract between Asahel Baker and A. W. Cavarly, Tax Receipts, Redemption Certificates and other miscellaneous papers—tied up in a yellow envelope with red tape—addressed to Asa or Asahel Baker. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of the Metropolitan Hotel, Chicago.
no29x3t A. W. CAVARLY.

LOST—Near Union Park—A Black New Foundland Dog with white toes and end of tail tipped with white, and white between fore legs, about eight months old, answers to the name of "Bob." By returning him to or leaving information at 203 Randolph street, or 564 West Lake street, a suitable reward will be given. WM. W. STRONG.
no29-d564-3t

SILVER FOR SALE AT
EXCHANGE OFFICE OF
BELDEN & YOUNG.
21-2 Clark Street.
no29x3t

J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar.
Only and no other preparation ever compounded with the view of a general sale has ever been able to obtain testimonials from persons of such prominence as
Geo. Law, Esq., Fifty ave, New York; Simeon Draper, Esq., Banker, N. Y.; Thurlow Weed, Albany, N. Y.; Gen. Duff Green, Washington, D. C.; Col. Samuel Colt, Hartford, Conn.; Col. Chas. May, U. S. Army; Rev. Joshua Leavitt, Editor Independent, N. Y.; Rev. E. Bright, Ed. Examiner, N. Y.; Rev. D. W. Crone, Agent of American Bible Union, N. Y.; Rev. O. P. A. Spinning, Butternuts, New York; Rev. Dr. Leonard, Exeter, N. H.
And more than one hundred other well known persons.
OLIVE TAR.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled its healing Balsamic odors are brought in contact with the lining membrane of the
Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs,
Relieving at once any pain or oppression, and healing any irritation or inflamation.
When Olive Tar is taken upon Sugar it forms an unequaled Soothing and Healing Syrup for Coughs and all Throat Diseases.
When Olive Tar is Applied its Magnetic or concentrated curative power renders it a most speedy
PAIN ANNIHILATOR.
Olive Tar is not sticky, does not discolor. Fifty cents a bottle.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS
Are a soluble preparation of Iron and Sulphur, identical with that existing in the blood of a perfectly healthy person. Uniting with the digested food—They Revitalize and Purify the Blood—They Impart Energy to the Nervous System—They Invigorate the Liver—They Strengthen the Digestion—They Regulate the Secretions of the Body—And are a Specific for all Female Weaknesses.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR A PACKAGE.
STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR,
STAFFORD'S IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS,
STAFFORD'S INHALER,
For sale by
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.,)
Wholesale and Retail Agents in Chicago. no15-d398-6mistp

LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM.
CHAS. L. NOBLE,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
KEROSENE AND COAL OIL GOODS
Of every description.
LAMPS and CHANDELIERS, with new and improved Burners—burning without smoke or odor—for Churches, Halls, Stores, &c.
I am the Sole Agent for Chicago of the
Downer Kerosene Oil Company.
au30-d465-6mistp No. 123 CLARK STREET

GLORIOUS NEWS.
PRICES REDUCED.
The Grover & Baker
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Having gained all their suits against lawless infringers of their patents, who have flooded the country with worthless Sewing Machines, propose that the public shall be benefitted thereby, and have reduced the prices of their
POPULAR AND STANDARD MACHINES
AS FOLLOWS:
The $50 Machine is Reduced to ... $40
The $60 Machine is Reduced to ... $50
The $75 Machine is Reduced to ... $60
The $100 Machine is Reduced to ... $75
Cabinet and other styles in proportion.
Manufacturing Machines ... $50
Chicago Salesroom, 115 Lake-St.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address GROVER & BAKER, S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.
no1676-1ylstp

SEE FOR YOURSELVES.
The Great Variety of
CLOAKS & SHAWLS
NOW OFFERING BY
A. G. DOWNS & CO.,
At Prices to Suit
PANIC TIMES.
150 ..... LAKE STREET 150
[no13-d480-1mistp]

TO EXCHANGE FOR LAND.—
$20,000 Worth of Liquors,
To exchange for land in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota or Missouri. Would also exchange for good real estate in Chicago. TOMPKINS & CO.,
[illegible] No. 8 Kingsbury Block.

THE HON. ABE LINCOLN.—For Sale—The fine life size wax bust of the President elect, true to nature and perfect in every respect. The same that was exhibited at the St. Louis Fair and formed one of the great features of the exhibition at that work of art. This is one of the finest of this kind in the country. Price one hundred dollars. Address Box 3417, Post Office, St. Louis, Mo.

HOME INDUSTRY.—We learn that Messrs. WOLFRAM & HACKHEL, of this city, have just closed a contract for the erection of an Organ for the new Cathedral at Ft. Wayne, Ind. This instrument is to have 38 stops, with 2,500 pipes, and will probably be the largest in the Northwest. We congratulate our city to the opening of this new branch of manufacturing line.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
☞ Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 1-2 o'clock. Box Office open from 10 till 1 and from 2 till 5 o'clock.
ADMISSION.—Dress Circle 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $4.00 and $6.00.
☞ Theatre comfortably warmed.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30th, FAREWELL BENEFIT and last night but one of the distinguished artists
MR. & MRS. WALLER,
When will be presented, for the only time, Shakspeare's Tragedy of
MACBETH,
With a powerful cast, appropriate Scenery, and all the Original Music.
Lady Macbeth ... Mrs. Emma Waller.
Macbeth ... Mr. Waller.
To conclude with the Comedetta of
THE DAY AFTER THE WEDDING.
Col. Freelove ... Mr. Myers.

BRYAN HALL.—
Grand
OPERATIC and BALLAD CONCERTS.
On Friday and Saturday Evenings,
Nov. 30th and Dec. 1st.
The public of this city are respectfully informed that
MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES,
The AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA, late of the principal Opera Houses in Europe and America, will give her first GRAND CONCERT in this place as above.
This lady's debut, in conjunction with MR. HENRY SQUIRES, the American Tenor, (in Italy) was a triumphant success, never attained by any other
AMERICAN ARTISTE.
And on her first appearance in Opera, in this country, at Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati, the Press and Musical Critiques were unanimous in pronouncing her the greatest ARTISTE that has visited that city for years.
At these SUPERB ENTERTAINMENTS she will be assisted by other Eminent Artists, the whole under the direction of
MR. EDWARD HOFFMAN,
The Distinguished Pianist.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be obtained at Root & Cady's Music Store, where seats can be secured without extra charge.
The sale of seats will commence as above on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock, Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. no27-d545-3t

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.
GEO. W. CURTIS' SECOND LECTURE.
George William Curtis, Esq., of New York, will deliver his celebrated Lecture on "DICKENS," at the Metropolitan Hall, on Friday Evening, the 30th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock. Single Tickets 25 cents.
no29x3t H. W. BISHOP, Jr., Chair'n Lec. Com.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill.
Eminent musicians pronounce this Hall unsurpassed by any Hall in the Union in its
Acoustics and General Appointments.
It will seat 500 more persons than any other Hall in the city—by accurate count and report of CARTER & BAUER, Architects.
The main Audience Room is on the first floor, the entrance being on Clark street, the greatest thoroughfare in the city, opposite Court House Square, yet the Hall has a retired, quiet location in the rear.
Ample ingress and egress—30 feet of doorway to Clark street and Court Place.
The Hall contains the Healy National Gallery, valued at $15,000 and purchased of Geo. P. A. Healy, now commissioned by Congress to paint a series of Presidential portraits for the White House. This Gallery contains the identical great picture for which the gold medal was awarded at the World's Fair in Paris, also Webster in reply to Hayne, and portraits of all the Presidents to Lincoln inclusive, as well as of many other illustrious Americans, by Healy.
There is a spacious Lower Hall for Fairs, Festivals, Balls, and the like. It is provided with dressing rooms, a kitchen, cooking stove, numerous tables, &c., &c.
Both Halls, or either, can be rented for Concerts, Lectures, Exhibitions, Balls and the like, on application to THOS. BARBOUR BRYAN,
no17d0-1y Office in the Building.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November, 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Rev. T. L. CUYLER.
GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.
Prof. A. J. UPSON.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY.
Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER.
Dr. J. G. HOLLAND.
Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
Prof. C. OSCANYAN.
Hon. H. J. RAYMOND.
Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
Henry W. Bishop, Jr., Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
no1-d283-3m HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY DINNER of the Illinois St. Andrews Society, will take place at the Briggs House on Friday evening, Nov. 30th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets $2.50, may be had of Peter MacFarlane, No. 44 Lasalle street, Dugald Stewart, 117 Kinzie street, Thomson & Alston, 161 Randolph street, John Stewart, 20 South Water street, and at the Briggs House. no20-d354-td

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY,
Corner Madison and Clark sts.—Entrance on Madison. Class open at all times for beginners. Children's Class every Tuesday and Saturday. Parents only allowed as visitors. Assembly every Tuesday night for Scholars and Friends, and no persons admitted except those introduced by scholars. [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A situation as Wet Nurse by a young woman who can give good reference. Apply at 296 North Franklin st. no30x3t

WANTED—Checks on the Illinois Mutual Fire Insurance Company wanted by HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. no28-d551-3m

WANTED—Two or three Tame Female Deer. Apply by letter, stating price, &c., to CHARLES MORGAN, Worth, Cook County, Ill. no30x3t

WANTED—A Lot on Wabash avenue, between Jackson and Twelfth street, for which cash will be given by TOMPKINS & CO., Room No. 8 Kingsbury Block. no29-d554-1w

WANTED—An experienced Broom Maker to go about one hundred miles in the country. Steady work for the winter. Inquire at No. 148 1-2 South Water street of S. M. MOORE. no28-d553-3t

WANTED—A situation in a Mercantile or Law Establishment, by a young man of energy, of Collegiate education, and some business experience. Address P. O. Box 4223. no28-d551-3t

WANTED—A Clerk—One who writes a round plain hand, and is willing to make himself generally useful in and about the store and out doors. The employment will be steady, but salary for the first few months only $20 a month. Applications must be addressed in own handwriting to "E." P. O. Box 3343, Chicago. no29x3t

WANTED.—To Business Men.—A thorough business man, who is a Practical Book-Keeper and capable of taking charge of any business, whether as business man or book-keeper, would like to make an engagement with some house in this city. From a five years' acquaintance with him, the publishers of this paper are able to testify to his ability, and will recommend him as above. Inquire at this office. no28-d553-1w

WANTED—To exchange from Six to Eleven Hundred Acres of Land in Michigan, Wisconsin and New Hampshire, for a stock of Dry Goods or an assortment of Boots and Shoes. A good bargain can be had. The advertiser will pay difference in cash. Apply to J. W. DOAN & CO., 7 Dearborn street. no14-d482-1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—The House No. 149 State street, which is nicely finished inside, and contains gas and water. Apply to WHITTAKER BROS., 101 South Water street. no30-d581-1w

TO RENT—A Brick House, No. 199 Erie street, North side, in good repair. For particulars enquire on the premises or at MUNGER & ARMOUR'S OFFICE. no17-d479-1w

TO RENT.—Brick Dwelling suitable for a family of eight or ten persons, within one block of New Post Office. Rent moderate to a prompt paying tenant. Inquire of H. O. STONE, office No. 63 Lake street. no29-d561-3t

TO RENT.—Possession given immediately. A two-story frame house, containing 8 rooms newly papered and painted, and supplied with gas and water, situated on Hubbard Court, between Wabash avenue and State street. A greater portion of the furniture can be had if desired. Enquire of Dr. E. A. Bogue, No. 141 Lake street, between 2 and 5 P. M. no28-x1w

TO RENT—A first-class three-story and basement Brick House, containing THIRTEEN ROOMS, (exclusive of basement, bath and dressing rooms.) Also, hot and cold water and gas to the third story. The principal portion of the Furniture (which is very superior) can be had if desired. Location South Side, very pleasant and desirable. None but private families need apply. Address P. O. Box 724. no27x1w

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET—NEAR CLARK.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A few more of those Ladders, from 12 to 28 feet long, manufactured from New York State Spruce Timber. Closing out at 10c. per foot. T. M. HIBBARD, 18 Kinzie street. oc23-d341-1m

FOR SALE—Sleighs and Cutters at all prices, from $20 to $125. Double or Single seat, for one to two horses, trimmed or without trimmings, may be seen at SHELDON & TUTTLE'S Carriage Repository on Market street, near Washington. Or address H. B. HILL, Chicago, Ill. no28-d551-3t

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A Suite of Front Rooms to rent, with Board, at 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. References required. no17-d477-1m

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. no17x1m

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO.,
oc17-d205-1y Commission Merchants No. 18 S. W. st.

10,000 BBLS. WESTERN NEW YORK APPLES just arriving and for sale low in large lots. Also, Cider, Cranberries and Dried Fruits at No. 14 South Water street. H. NEWHALL & CO. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.
The following are the Rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion	$ .50
One Square each subsequent day, (2d $1.75)	.25
One Square two weeks, (3w $7.50)	5.00
One Square one month, (2m $9.00)	6.00
One Square three months, (4m $15.00)	12.00
One Square (six months, (9m $25.00)	20.00
One Square one year	30.00

☞ A Schedule of Prices for more space than one Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All Transient Advertisements to be paid in Advance.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
1.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
8.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON.
General Auctioneers.
New Furniture and Silver-Plated Ware, AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, a large and splendid assortment of New Furniture, consisting in part of Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Marble-Top and Plain Center Tables, Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, with full marble tops, Extension Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, with all kinds of Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture. Fine Silver-Plated Ware—Castors, Cake Baskets, Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, six pieces, Butters, Napkin-Rings, Ivory Handled Knives and Forks. Sale positive and without reserve.
no28-d566-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 82 Lake street.
Second-Hand and New Furniture, Carpets Stoves, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.
AT AUCTION.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 30th, at 9 1-2 o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 82 Lake street, the balance of the household furniture, consisting of Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs, Comforters, Sheets Table Linen, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware Hair Husk, and other Mattresses, Carpets, and many other goods. Sale positive and without reserve.
no28-d565-3t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

WM. B. BUTTERS & CO,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET
Directly opposite the Tremont House.
FURNITURE SAL
Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A. M.
DRY GOODS SALE
Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock A. M.
AT OUR SALESROOM.
☞ Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c. au30-d465-ly

DWYER'S
ANTI BILIOUS POWDERS,
An Efficacious Remedy for
CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS,
HABITUAL COSTIVENESS,
BILIOUS AND NERVOUS SICK HEAD ACHE
VARIOUS FORMS OF DYSPEPSIA.
INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN
DISTRESS OF FOOD AFTER EATING.
INACTIVITY OF THE LIVER.
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.
It is a mistake that Blue Pill, or any other Pill containing Mercury, is the only remedy for Bilious Disorders and the various Diseases of the Liver. Dwyer's Antibilious Powders are a combination of Vegetable principles that produce the same positive action upon the Liver as Mercury, and without the risk and of that organ as surely without the risk of any unpleasant or injurious consequences.
Price 25 Cents Per Box.
Sent by mail on receipt of Ten 3 Cent Stamps.
FOR SALE BY
SMITH & DWYER,
(Successors to Penton & Co.)
94 ..... Lake Street 94
OPPOSITE THE TREMONT HOUSE.
[no13d495-1mistp]

UNITED STATES MAIL.
Only Weekly Line to
CORK, LIVERPOOL,
And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Queenstown (Cork) Ireland.
THE MONTREAL MAIL
Ocean Steamship Company's
First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada, sail every Saturday from Quebec, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers.
Hungarian, Canadian, North American, Nova Scotian, Anglo Saxon, Bohemian, North Briton, Arabian, Norwegian.
Two new ships (building).
Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable passage. Fare from Chicago or Milwaukee to Queenstown (Cork), Liverpool:
First Class, according to state room ... $90 and $100
Steerage, found with cooked provisions ... $[illegible]
Return Tickets, First Class, good for six months ... $160 and 180
Steerage ... $[illegible]
Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels, at very reduced rates.
For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, Sabel & Searle, Liverpool; Edmonstone, Allan & Co., Glasgow; [illegible], New York; Cork and Dublin, and 23 Broadway, New York; [illegible] Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake st., Under Adams House, Chicago.
dly-lstp

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE,
At Montreal, at a cost of Six-and-a-Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the
Grand Trunk Railway of Canada,
Is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under
ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT MICH., TO PORTLAND, ME.,
And there is only
ONE CHANGE OF CARS
From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada and New England. Passengers and freight booked through all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from
CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL,
And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular Weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS, sailing from Quebec every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Wednesday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager, Montreal.
JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago.

SALE CONTINUED
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
AT COST!
T. B. CARTER has recently received a large consignment of
STAPLE GOODS
Which he is offering with his
Entire Stock of Fancy Goods
AT COST
In order to close out the stock in the shortest possible time. I have now
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Ladies' Dress Goods, Shawls and Embroideries, Housekeeping Goods, Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shirts and Drawers.
LADIES' SUPERIOR SKIRTS
At 37½c, 50c, 75c, 87½c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Purchasers desiring good reliable goods will consult their interests by securing the bargains now offered.
AS THE STOCK MUST BE SOLD,
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
☞ Persons indebted will please call and make early payment.
☞ The Store will close in the evening at 7 o'clock.
T. B. CARTER,
136 - - - Lake Street, - - - 136
[oc31-d373-1mistp]

LADIES' FURS.
RUSSIAN SABLE,
Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch
CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES,
MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C.
Low-priced Furs of every description.
Children's Goods in Great Variety.
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves.
A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material.
BASSETT & HAMMOND,
no13d387-5mlstp 122 Lake street, corner of Wells.

T. KINGSFORD & SON'S
Celebrated Oswego Starch.
All varieties sold by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. no23-d541-1m

JESSE OAKLEY'S SUPERIOR SOAPS.
Trade Mark "H. B. AMES." For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Grocers. no28-d551-1mistp

SAFES.—Wilders, Davidson's, Bacon's and Stearn's Patent
FIRE PROOF SAFES.
For sale at lower prices than any other, west of New York. THEO. W. PRATT, Agent,
[illegible]

HYDE PARK SEMINARY
THE WINTER TERM Commences on the 7th of January. Expenses per year (exclusive of music) $[illegible], payable half yearly in advance. Address MRS. C. W. WAITE, Principal, Hyde Park, Cook County, Ill.

PHIL. A. HOYNE, Commissioner, &c., has removed his office to No. 6 Lombard Block, (rear of new Post Office Building, Monroe st.)

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

THE HOME QUESTION.

Elsewhere in this paper, we print two letters, one from Rev. Mr. COLLYER and the other from Rev. Mr. TUTTLE, in both of which our views, expressed a few days ago, in relation to the extreme caution to be observed in the disbursement of the bounty of the charitable, and the pernicious effect of street-begging, are heartily indorsed. Below we print a note of another character, about which we propose to say a word:

CHICAGO, Nov. 28th, 1860.

Editors Tribune:

People who have believed in the general correctness of the ideas that the TRIBUNE advances, are astonished to see that it takes ground against the exercise of charity for the poor. Are you not mistaken in the position assumed a few days ago in an article entitled "A Home Question?" It seems hard that the giving of a crust of bread, at the door, to a poor child, is a crime. Possibly you are right.

Yours, CLERICUS.

"Clericus" labors under a common misapprehension in regard to the whole matter in question. It is no crime to give aid to the poor; but it is a direct encouragement of laziness, drunkennes, shiftlessness to exercise no discrimination in giving even to them. The city has its full share of families with whom begging and idlenessare far preferable towork; and such never fail to take advantage of the inclinations of the benevolent and hang themselves like leeches upon their bounty, until at length, they learn to think that it is their right to be supported. To such, in nine cases out of ten, the ragged and dirty children sent out to beg belong; and as long as those children bring home what is required for the support of the households to which they are respectively attached, just so long will all the incentives to a life of industry, economy and self denial on the part of the parents, be of no avail. The danger then is not in giving an imposter a meal which he has the money to buy; but that under this mistaken charity, which nearly all families practice, there will grow up a class of men and women, who with their children early trained to falsehood and theft, will become permanent charges upon public bounty, and constantly magnify the evil of mendicity which all sensible men are anxious to cure. This is the reason why soup-houses, the pets of charitable women, are unmitigated nuisances that ought to be suppressed by law. The loafer who can count with certainty that his dinner for the day will come from the public soup-kettle, will not go to his work in the morning. The drunken mother, who needs for whiskey the dime that should buy corn-meal, will send her ragged daughter to the soup-house with a bucket to bring home the day's food, while she betakes herself to the grocery for the wherewithal for another debauch. And all who would rather lie and beg than work, will, with a few to whom the daily meal comes as a God-send, be on hand whenever the steam from the soup-kettle begins to rise. No, believe us, in this abundant country, except in seasons when business is at a stand and labor is a drug at any price, there is no necessity for departing from the old rule, "Work or go hungry." Exceptions must be made in favor of the sick, those of tender years and the aged. These—not the red-faced lazy men and loud-mouthed women who lie with an impudence that would make the fortune of Barnum—are the care of the charitable. Whatever goes beyond them is all evil.

THE THREATENED DANGER.

We would not disguise from our readers the fact that the sentiment of the extreme South is rapidly concentrating itself for an united effort that will break up the Union of these States, and form, out of sovereignties that have heretofore been an unit, two or more discordant and possibly warring nations. We have ourselves resisted this belief as long as we are able to. But now all the indications in the Southern journals—even those which set out with strong conservative and Union tendencies—point with unmistakable certainty to dissolution, or, what is less probable, a surrender of all the vital points in the annoying controversy, on the part of the North. It was hoped, nay, believed, when the commotion first attracted the attention of the country, that the passions excited and brought into full play by LINCOLN's success, would speedily be calmed down, and that, after the first ebullition of feeling, the danger would pass over and peace be restored. But every day adds to the intensity of the animosity by which the cotton States are impelled—the madness which has seized upon the political leaders has become, like some other forms of insanity of which the books tell us, epidemic, and we are forced to confess that a few short weeks have sufficed to draw all forms of moderation into the turbulent current of hate and revenge which is sweeping over four or five States of the South. We have spoken of conservatism, but that makes no figure in the fray; we have hoped for a revival of patriotic endeavor, like that which stayed rebellion in 1833 and again in '51, but the hope proves to be illusive. The movement embraces all parties and all sects; and we of the North may shut our eyes to it no longer. It is a fact that we must deal with; it is a danger that we must meet.

The inquiry comes, What is to be done? On our part, nothing. The North is on Constitutional ground. It has nothing to atone for, nothing to take back. The action of the party which will govern it, in all that has gone by, is that which any party may constitutionally, legally and patriotically take. In all that is to come, it intends no injustice, will countenance no oppression nor wrong. With the past as it is, and with the future as we would shape it, let us be content. The danger to the Union is from neither. That arises from the arrogant pretensions of the minority, who, by clamor and threats, would defeat the people's will, and thereby set at nought the only principle upon which the government can live. It is clearly the duty of the Republicans to remain as they are—to invite no controversy, and to shun none. They are not the aggressors; they are not the traitors. They can afford to wait and watch the development of events; and with the consciousness of the magnitude of the crisis, and the value of the vast interests of which they are guardians, form a deliberate estimate of what duty to the country and to the cause of Freedom requires. Firm in the rectitude of their intentions, and in the legality of their action; planted immovably on the Constitution and precedents which have almost the force of Constitutional obligation; shortly to be in the possession of power; happy in the choice of men by whom their power will be wielded,—they can afford to be calm. Let treason bluster. The day of reckoning will come.

BONDED WARE-HOUSES.

The telegraph told us yesterday, among the Washington rumors and guesses, that Mr. Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, is about making a move for abolishing the bonded ware-house system, on account of its practical injury to the revenue. If that officer had since his elevation to place, instead of fanning the flames of secession, been more mindful of his duties, the system of which he now complains would have been abolished by the last Congress. But even now, though late, the West will accept his labors, and thank him for what he accomplishes in the direction in which the telegraph points him.

Among the legislative contrivances for increasing the importation of foreign merchandise, hence magnifying the foreign debt and largely increasing the shipments of gold, these bonded ware-houses are the most pernicious. If that were their only effect, their injuries to the common prosperity might be borne; but it was long ago demonstrated that they are agencies by which the legitimate dealers, who sell their own importations of good quality, are broken up and ruined. We understand the system to work like this: An importer in New York sends his orders abroad for certain quantities and styles of the merchandise in which he deals. They are filled and the goods are sent forward. As soon as the trade season is over, manufacturers of all kinds, tempted, by reasons which are obvious, to keep their establishments in operation, make up inferior goods for chance markets, content if they are sold at cost, or perhaps a trifling loss. These are sent to America by the ship load. They come from Manchester, Birmingham, Staffordshire, Lyons, Paris, and all the other sources of supply, and when landed are thrust into a bonded warehouse, where, by law, they may remain a year, duties unpaid. They are consigned usually to some auction house, with orders to sell at discretion. The result of all is that the regular importer finds in the manufacturer, of whom he has just purchased, his most active competitor in the market. Almost as soon as his cargoes arrive, the inferior goods begin to come in; and while he, in his office, is endeavoring to sell at a profit, the auction houses are offering wares from the same forges, looms, or workshops, almost identical in appearance but inferior in quality, for what they will bring under the hammer. It is easy to see the effect of that. But as it concerns the importer more than any one else, we may not complain, if he is satisfied. The constant temptation which the system holds out to excessive importation by men who have credit but no money, is that which makes the question one of national importance; and, on that account, we trust that Mr. Cobb may meet with success.

THE WHOLE ARGUMENT.

The Chicago *Times*, in its yesterday's issue, enters upon an explanation of the deeds of violence—lynching, banishing, tarring and feathering—now common in the Southern States, as practiced upon persons suspected of northern political leanings. It says:

"The nature of slave property is such that it can be easily excited to violence and blood by the tamperings of the incendiary. It is difficult to detect who really do tamper with slaves; and so serious and alarming are the consequences of men intermeddling, that in times of agitation and excitement, when the lives of whole communities are at the mercy of secret political emissaries, prompt, and sometimes lawless and unjust measures are taken to avoid the evil."

Why then, we ask, is it sought to spread an evil of so alarming a nature over new territory? This is exactly the issue on which the Republicans triumphed in the recent election. This is exactly the question propounded to the people of the United States by the Chicago Convention when Lincoln and Hamlin were placed in nomination. If "the nature of slave property "is such that it can be easily excited to "violence and blood by the tamperings of "the incendiary," why in the name of history, of reason, of common sense, is it sought to extend slavery to Kansas or New Mexico? Why is it sought to allow it to extend itself there? If South Carolina, Alabama and Texas are built upon a volcano liable to scatter death and desolation at any moment, why should we permit Arizona or Nebraska to erect their social systems on new volcanoes, to upheave the continent at some future day?

For pushing steadily forward to the consummation of the sole purpose of stopping the growth of this dangerous and inflammable element, the Republican party has been reviled and denounced, to the extent of its ability, by the Chicago *Times*. Having elected a man to the Presidential office who is committed to this wise and beneficent work, and to nothing more radical, the *Times* justifies the crime of disunion as a remedy, not for the evil, but for the good that has been accomplished! Is there anything more utterly wild and incomprehensible? It is admitted that a state of society prevails at the South which makes mob law a necessity, to preserve the whole social system from conflagration and ruin. It will be admitted, we apprehend, that neither mob law nor any other law, can perfectly insure a structure so compounded of the elements of self-destruction. Wise and careful men may so manage a powder magazine or a steam boiler that it shall not explode and kill everybody within a hundred yards of its circumference; but magazines do explode, and boilers do burst, and slaves do cut their masters' throats, in spite of the most watchful vigilance. What shall be said, then, of the statesman, the politician, the public teacher, who seeks to extend, or to allow to be extended, an institution wholly baneful, unjust and injurious in itself, which carries in its bosom the weapons of such terrible havoc to the people among whom it exists?

THE VITAL POINT.

Men and newspapers talk so much of "slavery," the "slavery question," "slavery extension" and the like, that the words cease to convey to hearers and readers, the ideas which should properly attach to them. In thousands of minds, slavery becomes a concrete thing, which familiarity has made tolerable, not a series of individual outrages and wrongs, every one of which would move to the deepest indignation the very men in whom slavery in the abstract excites no emotion. This truth was never more clearly brought out than in the present crisis; and never were the American people in more danger of forgetting the enormity of the institution than at this moment when its aspect is more horrible and repulsive than ever before. Let it be remembered always that slavery is a system by which men and women are bought, sold, and compelled to lives of unrequited toil; that it is in its foundations a denial of all abstract and inalienable right of man to himself; that it is Atheism reduced to practice; and that the extension and indefinite perpetuity of this system, under the authority and by the sanction of the Federal government in such a way that none shall deny its usurped rights are God-given, hence sacred, are the only conditions upon which, according to the secessionists, peace between the North and the South can be permanent. With these facts in mind, the North will not hesitate what to do.

PERSONAL.

The Manchester (N. H.) *American* learns that the usually sound and excellent health of Franklin Pierce, who our readers will remember was President of the United States a few years since, suddenly gave way on the morning of election day, thus unfortunately depriving him of the opportunity of manifesting his choice between Douglas and Breckinridge for the Presidency. The *American*, however, is "happy to learn that his disease took so favorable a turn that the next morning he was about town, as well as usual."

—Capt. Berry, of South Carolina, is a fierce patriot, as can easily be seen from the remark he made: "I would rather be hung in South Carolina," said he, "than die a natural death in any other State."

—Samuel Ellsworth, Jr, a young gentleman admirably qualified for the position, says the Lafayette *Journal*, has been been appointed conductor on the Chicago & Cincinnati Express train, in place of Geo. Rogers, who has resigned his place to go into other business.

—Mrs. Frances D. Gage delivered a temperance lecture, at Empire Hall, on Wednesday last. The effort of the lady is very highly commended.

—The New York *Day Book*, upon what authority is not stated, denies that Gov. Aiken is opposed to secession. On the contrary, he is strongly in favor of that measure. Gov. Aiken owns a thousand slaves, and the man who has such an interest at stake would naturally be supposed to be for the Union.

—The "Minute Men" of Jackson have ordered ten thousand copies of an abolition article from the Chicago *Democrat*, to be published *for distribution*. When these patent defenders of Southern rights get to work circulating such incendiary matter, they may find themselves arraigned before the Grand Jury, as such proceedings are in direct and palpable violation of our excellent State law.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

Mr. Bloomfield, of the firm of Bloomfield & Steel, New Orleans, informs the *Delta* that the Harper Brothers are unjustly treated by the Charleston book houses; that, on the occasion of a recent visit made by him to New York, the publishers in question unqualifiedly repudiated the principles of the Black Republican party, and any connection with that organization.

FROM DENVER CITY.

Weather—Trade—Society—Legislature—Agriculture—Politics—Mining Prospects, Etc., Etc.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

DENVER, Nov. 17, 1860.

We are enjoying a fine little snow storm to-day, and have received several such visitors from the clouds during the last two weeks. At one time the snow was nearly a foot deep in places, but remained on the ground but a short time. To-day it has been falling constantly, but the atmosphere is so mild it melts away nearly as fast as it falls. Out-door laborers are as merry and busy as usual, laughing as the saucy little flakes strike them in the face.

The past week has been one of unusual quiet. The bowie knife and the revolver have had almost undisturbed repose. The business houses of the city have been receiving large stocks of goods, and the auctioneers have been busy selling stock, provisions, &c. Trade with the merchants has been dull, on account of the numberless little freight trains that are now selling out their loads in almost every place in the mountains. Theatres and saloons are doing a moderate business in their line, and the gamblers occasionally find one who "had just as lief lose as not."

During the week the Legislature met. The attendance was light, but an organization was made, and the message of the Governor received with the proper formalities. The members seeing the divisions in the household, the many little governments sought to be instituted where even one was too feeble to stand, thought wisdom and prudence dictated an adjournment; proper regard for the pecuniary interests of their pockets said adjourn, and consequently they adjourned until other and more auspicious developments, or cooler weather, should nerve them to their duty.

Fears were entertained by some that we might be placed on short allowances of provisions before Spring, but they now see plenty smiling them in the face. Bacon, especially, was very scarce, and they feared they might be compelled to use Jewish abstinence from that dainty morsel: but it, like everything else at present, is abundant. Some thought flour would command $16, at least, by this time, but yesterday it was offered by the hundred sacks at $8. Everything in the provision line is low for this market, considering the expense of overland freight, and the stocks on hand are so heavy, they must rule low during the winter; and as thousands are contemplating going into the freighting business in the Spring, we shall have plenty, and low prices, in the future.

This year agriculture and gardening received comparatively little attention. It was thought by many there was little ground in this country that could be rendered productive with the aid of irrigation, and none without it. It was deemed a great misfortune that some of the fertile soil laying alongside the streams should have been deposited in a country where there was little rain during most of the year. The sight of onions weighing two and a quarter pounds each, of potatoes weighing a pound and a quarter each, beets weighing six and seven pounds, and almost every other kind of root and vegetable growing on this soil to a size surpassing almost every thing in the States has wrought a material change in opinion. Extensive preparations are being made to extend the broad acres to be cultivated the coming season.

The hay trade is becoming a very profitable and extensive branch of business. All the teams used in the mountains for hauling wood and quartz for the mills are fed on hay hauled from the valley. Teams are now drawing hay in some instances a distance of sixty miles, and the average distance will exceed forty miles. It sells at the stack at from eight to fifteen dollars a ton, and in the mountains brings from fifty to sixty. It retails in the mountains at present from 3 1-2 to 5 cents per pound, and will run to from 7 to 10 cents by Spring.

In the mines things look as prosperous as could be expected at this season of the year. Many lode claims are being worked successfully, making miners and millers a fair return. The millers especially feel a greater confidence than they have ever had, and every little improvement made in the process of gold saving, inspires them with a new hope for a brighter future. This season has been almost lost in experimenting, but the outlay of time and money will be a great saving to those who may purchase machinery hereafter.

We are pretty well content with the business prospects and condition of the country, but are not fully satisfied with the attention paid us by the United States Government. Although we have nearly enough inhabitants to form a State, and are engaged in the laudable pursuits of life, seeking to increase the treasure of our country, we hardly receive as much official notice as would the escape of some poor unfortunate bondsman, who might have got away from a cruel task-master. We are making roads, building bridges, erecting mills and machinery, opening mines, improving lands, building towns that must soon expand into populous cities, and have no other show of title to the soil than that of possession. Indian depredations have been committed upon us and may be again, but I fear we may hope for but little notice from the present administration, unless we can introduce "Sambo" into the arena.

Our business relations with the distant frontier towns are very extensive. Our former homes were in the different States; our friends are there. We need a frequent, rapid and cheap mode of conveyance for communication, other than through private enterprise. The present arrangement for an United States mail is admirable. Letters for this point remain a reasonable time at Julesberg, and those going to Golden City and the Mountains arrive here on Saturday, and lay here until the next *Friday*, in order to give the Postmaster ample time for distribution, and that sad intelligence may not be crowded forward at too rapid a rate.

We live in a society made up from every class and condition in life. Priests and lawyers, doctors and merchants; those who are honest, and those who steal. We have robbers and murderers, gamblers and pickpockets. We need laws, effective laws, for the government of all these. We need an authorized government with sufficient strength to restrain and punish the offender and protect the innocent—afford ample protection to person and property.

We are exceedingly gratified with the election returns from the States, and trust the recent Republican victory may prove the presage of a brighter political day to us. We have every confidence in the integrity and ability of him who has slain the "Giant," and doubt not he will make a President worthy of the American people; that by his firmness, impartiality and careful watching over the interests of all, he will put an eternal quietus on the noisy bluster of Southern fanatics; that he will again gather together the silken cords that bind us into a sisterhood of States;—the North and the South shall be forgotten, and know none but our common country.

In the strong bonds of the Union, yours,

MACK.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the floors in the mammoth warehouse of J. B. Doyle & Co. have broken down. They had just unloaded a train of wagons. I believe no personal injury was done.

More Political Plunder—$100,000 Prize.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24, 1860.

I have just learned by a letter from the interior of Kansas, that fraud, which has been so prolific in that soil, is likely to bring forth still another rich harvest, notwithstanding the unprecedented drouth of the last season, of which some keen political partisans will be the reapers. A rumor is afloat that a contract has been recently let, secretly, at the Indian office, for the building of *two hundred Indian cabins, at the small sum of one hundred thousand dollars—five hundred dollars apiece*—for the Sac and Fox Indians, really not worth more than *one hundred dollars apiece at the outside*. It seems strange that the Indian Department should have allowed itself to be overreached, and to have made such a contract at this time, and at this season of the year, for these cabins will have to be built this winter; but there appears to be a fatality about the present administration in financial matters, indeed, it looks very much as if they were determined that if they cannot *keep the Government themselves, they will leave nothing when they go out to keep it*—"cause the funds am exhaust." Had the usual mode been pursued, and public notice been given for the building of these cabins, there is not a doubt but that they would have been contracted for at less than $100 apiece—but in that event political favorites would not have bagged the neat sum of $80,000 in *clean cash*. The old political adage is reversed, "to the *vanquished* now belong the spoils."

X.

☞ Henry A. Wise has written another letter. He concludes thus:

"Till the question of peace or war is defined, let Virginia and every Southern or slave State *have no federal relations with Black Republican States*. If peace, return to *statu quo*; if war, *fight!*

"In the meantime organize actively committees of safety, and arm and equip corps of Minute Men. Don't delay a moment. Arm and drill!"

A HOME QUESTION.

Letters from Rev. Mr. Collyer and Rev. Mr. Tuttle.

MR. COLLYER'S LETTER.

Editors of Chicago Tribune:

GENTLEMEN:—Will you allow me room for a few facts to follow your suggestive article, "A home question," in the paper of the 27th? My office has brought home to me, as to others in our different city missions, a surer knowledge of these things than can be derived in any other way.

1. There has been this fall a greater demand for hands, both in the city and the country, than I have ever known before since I took charge of this Ministry; and there have been fewer applications in the same time for work to do. When I printed a note in your paper the other day, that I had a man and his wife to work together on a farm, the number of applications for them was astonishing. I believe no man who can leave the city and go on a farm, or into a saw mill, need suffer or let his family suffer. My experience of suffering has been more in those families where the man has done something better than he can get to do now; and in whom even love for his children, has not taught him to give up and come down until he can do better, or who has lost the power to do so. Our city is singular in its vast population and its few factories of any kind. Great numbers of men can get plenty to do, while the season lasts, but when that is over, all is over! Only yesterday, a delicate looking German man came to me and said: "Sir, can you find me any work to do? "I have to play some time every year. Last "year we had a great misfortune; it has taken "me all the summer to get clear and save a "very little. I cannot work until Spring, "and I must find something to do, or we will "starve." If such a man as that had to rough it in the country, he would die.

2. There has been, and is now, a great demand for any girl big enough to wash a dish or mind a baby, and for any boy over ten years of age. Some demand in the city, more in the country. It is pitiful at the best to see those children clothed in three coats of rags and four of dirt, scudding with their baskets from one door to another every day. Worse, when we know so well what bright homes and school houses are waiting for them, where they may sit clothed and in their right mind. Worst of all, when we know that the thing which stands like an iron door to stop their entrance and keep them in that growing degradation, is the good but careless pity of the kind hearted. I would say to the pitying: Take the trouble to find out the condition of those you help. Not long ago, a clean, hearty looking boy came to me as I stood reading the papers in our reading room, and told a sad tale of how his father had gone to Memphis, and died there of the fever; and his mother was left with five children. He consented to show me his home. I found in it a very stout, red faced woman, and some little children; but found, also, by a clue I had, that the husband and father had steady employment in a lumber yard in this city. I judge the boy was sent to beg to get rum for the mother. I am sure any one of my fellow workers in the City Missions, as also myself, will be glad to look into any one of those at once and report to those interested as to their need of relief.

3. But there is still a field broad enough for all that the generous can do: the sick, the aged, the widow and the unfortunate are the poor we have always with us. The mute appeal of many of these is far stronger than the most clamorous petitions of the beggar. These will not beg, and sometimes they will starve if not cared for. A woman came to my office a few days ago and said, "Sir, I heard that you "had wood to sell at cost price, and if you "have, can I get some?" When I said, we have no wood either to sell cheap or give, she went away. I called after her and getting her address, went to her rooms and got her history: Six years ago, she was left a widow with two children, one lame. She had some little means—with her needle she made a little more; and so she has kept the home together. What she had at first is almost done; the wood will make a fearful hole in it. She made a most touching attempt to convince me that she was not in want; but, said she, "I thought I "would come to see about that wood; I want "to make things hold out. If I can keep the "children at school a little longer, I know "they will be able to help me then; but I can-"not do as well as I did. When I sit close to "my sewing, I get all of a tremble." When I noted her weakly look, and thought of the burden she had borne, lo! these six years, and the mighty work she had done, I did not wonder that she should tremble. Last week a woman of foreign speech came to tell me how a neighbor was very sick and poor. I found the place with some difficulty, and found a woman of middle age far gone in a fierce consumption; she had three children—one daughter sadly crippled, and two boys. The room was of a most surpassing cleanness. These people were only known as sufferers to their church (Norwegian), which had generously given them such a collection as it could raise. This woman had supported her children ever since her husband died by going out washing. I suppose this brought on consumption. When I found them she was trying, in the intervals of her cough, to do some sewing they had taken in, and that was their dependence. A lady that I told of their case, going to see them, told me she had the utmost difficulty in getting from them any particulars as to how she could help them. They had the true shrinking of a delicate mind from any investigation into their poverty. I have been trying to help a poor fellow, who, besides a general breaking up of the system, has got twisted with rheumatism this Fall. He has sent his wife to her folks, and lives alone; has tried all methods of cure that he can reach up to. Time would fail me to tell of others—cases full of urgent need, that never clamor for help. The Chicago Ministry at Large is not a society for their relief. The managers deem it of the last importance to turn all their means into the channels of usefulness by which it is now so well known—the various schools, the free intelligence office, the endeavor to save the child by finding a home for it, and our other fields of labor, absorb all we can raise. I am quite willing, however, to do my best as a steward, whenever fuel, clothing, provisions or money may be given me for those who so sorely need them, to see that they go to right places, as near as I can, during the present winter.

ROBERT COLLYER.

Chicago, Nov. 27, 1860.

LETTER FROM REV. MR. TUTTLE.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Your article of the 27th inst., on the subject of relief to the poor, every word of which is true, would seem to invite an answer as to the best method of relieving the truly needy, and warding off impositions. With eight years' constant experience in alleviating suffering humanity, I presume to give a few hints on this difficult subject, premising that my own sad experience witnesses to all you have so pointedly said on this "Home Question;" and were it not that now and then we do find gratitude, and do see good fruits arising from systematic benevolence, we should abandon it in despair forever. Want, from various causes, compels the poor to seek for charity, properly alms, from those who are better off than themselves. It may arise from accident, such as the death of the provider, or from sickness, or from idleness and crime on the part of parents.

The response to the first appeal is always met with sincere gratitude on the part of the recipient. If worthy, it has its effect to help the poor to help themselves, and bridge over an appaling chasm to them. But, *if a reasonable prospect* opens for a larger supply (often to their extended vision unlimited), they will go on, tiring out the first benefactor, and soon picking up a new one, based upon the original need, and soon the story grows with repetition, until falsehood blends with the true and the false, so that it is difficult to separate the two and apply the remedy. Except in cases of chronic sickness, *there is no reason why the poor should be asking help from the well-to-do, month after month and year after year.* For God does not intend the poor always to be poor. His Word tells us, that if "we seek *first* the kingdom of God and His righteousness, all these (needful) things shall be added unto us." In other words, if a man leads an upright, Christian life, he will generally be able to live decently, as a Christian should.

To illustrate this—the pauperizing effect of undertaking the entire support of poor families, a clerical friend tells me that his custom was as follows, viz: to find out such poor families as resided in his neighborhood, and then pension the most deserving families upon some kind-hearted, wealthy families of his church—saying. Now, Mrs. Bullion, you take care of poor Mrs. Jones; Mrs. Pearl Necklace you will provide for Mrs. Smith. How natural to adopt such a plausible scheme of providing for the needy! No sooner was the constant stream of charity opened, than it was supposed always to run and increase in larger measure with time. That first necessity soon became to be an actual, fixed fact, and so work was considered good only now and then as a sort of pastime. When such begin, as soon they will, to demand alms as a right, good bye to future improvement unless the lady almoner sometimes pays a visit in search of crockery purloined, when the contents are thrust into the basket where the poor beggars sometimes help themselves, and an end is put to future applications.

To give aid, merely upon the story of the applicant at your door, is to give, almost always, to the idle and the vicious. The poor must be visited in their own houses. Individuals can do this just as well as Missionaries, if they will make it something of a study. The poor have to be dealt with kindly, plainly and lovingly. Once show them that you desire their welfare, and if worthy, they will be guided by you, and make an ample return in gratitude and improvement, which is better, that will amply repay all your trouble. The vicious poor will defame and curse you; but if you are prepared for it, no matter. They need a sit-down visit. To go to their doors and throw in your alms is not half what they need. Above all to do good to the offspring of the poor, is the highest act of charity. They are not to blame for drunken parents, and drunkenness is the parent of nineteen-twentieths of poverty in all cities. As a rule, then, I would lay down for guidance in all cases, if persons desire to do good to their fellows, if you hear of suffering, and have the means of relief, go at once with the applicant to his or her abode. If told that it is a good way off, or you can call some other time, set it down as a case of imposition. When you reach the abode, judge for yourself by all the surrounding circumstances. Sometimes the corner grocery may be relied upon for information—never, however, if liquor is retailed there. The first relief you bestow must be given small and with faith; by and by you will see how it works. If well, give applicants soon to understand that they must *not rely upon its continuance*, as you have to help others. Nothing is more common than for the poor to suppose that missionaries are employed to find out all the most worthy poor, and then to take care of them, *ad infinitum*; and no poor family, as a general thing, ever thinks any other poor family is quite as deserving as themselves.

If persons cannot be their own almoners—then select out such an agency as they have confidence in and entrust the matter to him. No man will go and do such work for years, and stand its wear and tear, unless for one or two reasons: Either he expects to lay up money out of the gifts of charity entrusted to him, or he desires to consecrate the short residue of his days on earth to follow the blessed Master's steps, in going about doing good. With the active agencies set on foot by different Christian denominations, there is no reason why any worthy poor family need suffer many hours in Chicago. Those engaged in this Christ-like work, doubtless become somewhat complacent in daily witnessing scenes of human suffering, as the physician does to bodily pain. But they are daily getting experience in their work, and so long as the principle of Christianity warms the heart, there is no danger of their turning their face away from any poor man whom they believe to be in need.

Respectfully yours, E. B. TUTTLE,

Nov. 27th. City Missionary.

Speech of Hon. Richard Yates.

At the Republican Jubilee, held at Springfield, on the 20th inst., our Governor elect, Hon. Richard Yates, was one of the speakers. After alluding in eloquent terms to the results of the great victory, he continued:

But we are told the South will not submit, and that the Union is to be dissolved. Do you want my advice on this subject? Then, all I have to say is, keep cool. [Laughter and applause.] When the children of Israel, hotly pursued by Pharaoh and his horsemen and chariots, were encamped upon the Red Sea, they murmured. Moses said unto them, "Fear ye not; stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." [Applause.] I am glad to see Republicans cool on this question, and I infer from the tone of the press that they are cool everywhere, from Old Abe down to the humblest Republican in our ranks. ["That's so," and applause.] I met a Democratic friend the other day, and he seemed to be annoyed because I did not seem to partake of the sensation. [Laughter.] So far, nothing has occurred which we had not a right to expect before the election.

We knew there were classes of men in the South who were for disunion—some who desired a re-opening of the African slave trade and the diminution in the price for negroes—some politicians of the South, who, failing of promotion in the Union, are hopeful of prominence at the head of a new confederacy—and a large class everywhere who are fillibusters, and ready for any revolution in which they might have a chance to improve their fortunes. In the North, also, we had a long list of Democratic journals and orators, who, to defeat Mr. Lincoln's election, had flooded the land and the whole South with gross misrepresentations of his opinions and designs. Then came fulminations from Wall street and heavy houses of trade in our large cities, more alarmed for the safety of Southern indebtedness, Southern trade, and the price of stocks, than for any fear of a dissolution of the Union.

I confess I have but little fears of secession or disunion. I take the bluster of a few hotspurs of the South as but little indication of Southern sentiment. The pugnacious little State of South Carolina has been talking about disunion ever since she came into it. And though a few Senators, Postmasters and Judges have resigned, yet no Federal law has been resisted, no fort has been seized, and the collection of the revenue has not been obstructed. The Southern fire-eaters have not yet looked all the difficulties incident to an independent national organization in the face, and have not seen, as they will soon see, that there is not an evil of which they complain which will not be magnified infinitely out of the Union. South Carolina, with scarcely more men and resources than this Congressional District; why, she would starve out; her banks would suspend; her markets would be cut off; and her people, borne down by poverty and taxation too grievous to be borne, would very soon knock at our doors for re-admission into the Union.

As to a manifesto from Mr. Lincoln to quiet the fears of the South, I say never, never. ["Never, never;" and loud applause.] Mr. Lincoln is not responsible for the excitement. Let those who have kindled it put it out. Mr. Lincoln will say nothing to the South which he has not already said. He will not budge from the principles laid down in his speeches and the Republican platform. [Applause.] He will be mild but firm. He will have great disposition for conciliation, but none for compromise. "He will stand in courageous fidelity to the Constitution, the Republican platform, and the Declaration of Independence. If the madness of ambition precipitate disunion and civil war, he can say with a clear conscience he is in no wise responsible for it. ["That's so.] He has again and again declared that he is opposed to any interference in the affairs of the Slave States; that the States are sovereign, and have the right to own and control their domestic institutions in their own way; that while he regards slavery as an evil, yet he recognizes the right of South Carolina to cherish her institution, if she desires, and to hold her slaves as long as she pleases. His opinions are eminently conservative. When asked at Cincinnati how he would treat the South, his reply was, as brothers, and as Washington and Jefferson treated them; and that he advocated no principle on the slavery question which was not advocated by Washington, Jefferson and Madison. Thousands of Southern people entertain every sentiment of the Republican party; but our Northern papers, and Northern speakers have been carefully kept out of their sight. No man, no paper is allowed to speak in the South which does not denounce Republicanism as something akin to treason. Democratic orators in the North and in the South have represented Mr. Lincoln as in favor of abolishing slavery in the States; as designing a warfare upon the institutions of the people of the slave States—that he was in favor of freeing all the negroes, and for an unrestricted political and social equality of the black and white races. These misrepresentations have been quoted by Southern papers and Southern speakers until the negroes themselves began to look forward to the election of Mr. Lincoln as to a day of jubilee, and the bright vision of a happy Canaan, where they should know oppression no more, has been flitting through their imaginations. Now let those who are responsible for the excitement in the South issue their manifestoes. ["Good," and applause.] Mr. Lincoln will bide his time. He is not President yet. If the South sees fit to believe these slanders upon Mr. Lincoln's views and designs, Democratic orators and presses in the North and South are responsible for the hostile position and treasonable demonstrations of the South; and let those leaders issue their manifestoes, recall their infamous slanders, and if they will not do this, let the consequences of their acts be upon their own heads. [Applause.]

Will it not be a sad commentary upon our free institutions, a sad termination of the Government of our fathers, if the Union which they formed is to be dissolved for no other reason than that a majority of the people have elected a President, whose crime is that he proposes a recurrence of those principles which our fathers, fresh from the bloody fields of the revolution, proclaimed to the American people as the true and solid basis of our national prosperity. I am for one prepared to say that if the Union is to be dissolved for any such reason, it is time we were knowing it. ["Right," "right," and applause.] It is time the question was tested. Whether the South really intends to dissolve the Union or not, the results of the late election have informed her that the independent judgment of the American people cannot be coerced by insolent threats of secession or disunion to vote for other than the man of their choice. Now the time has arrived when the American people are to know whether they are to have the President of their choice, elected in accordance with the Constitution. Let us know for once and forever whether a majority or minority shall rule. Let us know whether the millions of freemen in this nation are to get on their knees to Slavery at every Presidential election. [Applause.]

We know what Mr. Lincoln's Administration will be. We believe it will not be one year till the whole South, except the traitors bent on disunion any how, will hail the election of Mr. Lincoln as one of the greatest blessings. ["Good," and applause.] Without encroaching upon the rights of any State, the Federal Government will withhold support to slavery in the Territories, and oppose its extension, and the re-opening of the African slave trade. This will be an end to the slavery question. Indeed, the Republicans are the best friends of the South—they guarantee to the people of the slave States every constitutional right, but claim for the Territories the policy which their own great statesmen inaugurated, and say that this great evil, the source of all our troubles, shall not be further spread into our Territories to curse and degrade them and their children, and us and our children, for a thousand years to come. We hold out to them the olive branch of an eternal peace; of a perpetual, unbroken union. [Applause.] Give Mr. Lincoln's Administration but a fair trial, and the South would soon settle down in the enjoyment of all her constitutional rights; slavery extension and the slave traffic would cease; all the laws would be faithfully enforced; harmony would be restored, and a bright and eternal sunshine of union and peace smile on all the hillsides and valleys of the land. [Applause.]

I cannot speak for Mr. Lincoln, nor do I know the emergencies he has to meet, but I have every confidence in his ability to meet whatever crisis may come. I have known him too long and too well to doubt either his prudence or his courage. I know that every desire of his heart is for peace, but, if occasion demands, South Carolina will find in him the true metal, the fire and flint, the pluck of old Hickory himself. [Tremendous applause.] I would disdain to utter the words of the mere political braggart, but, then, I do say, that while the most abundant caution should be used and the olive branch of peace and conciliation should be extended, yet the election of a President by a majority of the people is no excuse for treason, and that all the power of the government should be brought to bear to crush it out wherever it shall rear its unsightly head. [Loud applause.]

For a quarter of a century or more have certain malcontents of the South, to subserve the vile purposes of personal ambition, set at naught the lessons of Washington and calculated the value of the Union. Now let it be, from this time henceforth, the united sentiment of all patriotic minds of America, without regard to party, that, come what may, at all hazards, the spirit of disunion shall be so signally rebuked, that in all the years of the future it shall not dare to raise its hideous visage to mar the peace and quiet of the land. [Loud applause.]

I would not speak lightly of the Union. As I look over our great country, our rivers and lakes, our fine mountains and broad valleys, our flourishing commerce; our agriculture, reaping harvests such as the world never saw; our free civilization, striking its roots deep down into those principles of truth and justice, eternal as God,—as I look at our government so free, our institutions so noble, our boundaries so broad, our beautiful sisterhood of commonwealths, united by the undying memories of the past, by the prosperity of the present, and by the precious hopes of the future, I feel to exclaim:

"Sail on, oh! ship of State,
Thou, too, sail on! oh Union strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of countless years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

But in vain shall be this invocation if the Government is powerless to suppress treason, and if the suggestions of timidity and cowardice shall rule our national councils. [Applause.]

I repeat, that so firm is my belief in the integrity, in the purity of motives, in the patriotism of Mr. Lincoln; yea, I believe there is a Providence in it, and that Mr. Lincoln was raised up for this crisis, as Washington was for the revolution. ["So do I," from all parts of the house.] I believe that from the day of his inauguration will commence a new era—a career of new and wonderful progress—in which all sectional jealousies will be merged, and the popular heart elevated to higher and nobler aims, and all our great interests of commerce and agriculture advanced to a degree surpassing even the hitherto unparalleled progress of the country. I will not believe that this American Union is to be dissolved. I have too much faith in the people, in the Constitution, in freedom and humanity to believe any such thing. Before such an event shall be consummated, South Carolina and the politicians who have trifled, and blustered, and threatened, will find out the spirit of '76 is not finally extinct, and that there is an awful, frightful majesty in an uprisen people. [Loud applause.]

I rejoice with unspeakable joy in this great victory, because it tells us how good it is to stand up for the right. We can recollect when we were denounced as abolitionists, and our names cast out as evil, for the utterance of the most patriotic and manly sentiments, but true to our principles and our country, we have lived to see that feeble minority become a majority, and truth, liberty, and the right gloriously triumph. And I say to my Republican friends to-night, your triumph is great because you have elected the man President who dared to plant himself with a feeble majority on the side of truth. [Applause.] You rejoice because you yourselves have dared, for the sake of principle, to face the false epithets of abolitionist and negro equality. And I am glad to say I have found it to be true, that if a man plants himself on truth and the right, and with resolute and unfaltering purpose pursues it, time and patience are only required to bring the American people to adopt it, and to reward him with sure and glorious triumph. [Loud applause.]

I say to my young friends, stand up for the right. If you would be on the strong side, be on the right side, for even in politics iniquity has its punishment. Example, Stephen A. Douglas, [Laughter and applause.] Virtue has her reward—example, Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] Be on the right side, and I tell you God has implanted in the human heart the love of liberty, and the hatred of oppression. I tell you the people of a free State will vote for free labor and free Territory just as naturally as the water flows downward or the sparks fly upward. [Applause.] I tell you it is sure as if God had written it in flaming fire on yonder sky that the party in this country which places itself on the immutable principles of human freedom, will triumph over all the opposing powers of slave domination and slave extension. [Loud applause, and the crowd rose to their feet and gave cheer after cheer for the Governor elect.]

Farewell Speech of Governor Banks.

Governor Banks, on the point of leaving his native town, Waltham, for the West, was honored last week by his fellow townsmen with a banquet, at which he made some very felicitous and touching remarks. The Boston *Journal* says:

His Excellency, in responding to the remarks of Mr. Rutter, rose under the influence of deep emotion, which for several minutes choked his utterance. He finally obtained control of his feelings, and addressed the assembly.

There were many things necessarily crowded upon his mind and upon the minds of the members of his family, when they came to the sudden resolution to change their home; to pass away from the scenes of his boyhood and the associations of maturer life, and from the associations of unparalleled confidence and support which, in later years, he had received from the citizens of his native town. But in all this it had not occurred to him or his family that such a meeting as this was to greet them. He only desired to say for himself and his wife that it was impossible to express their feelings or what crowded on their minds in thus taking leave of Waltham people.

He said that at times his life had been passed in conflict with masses of people, and that there were moments, when he, like others, seemed to stand alone, without counsel and without friends. But the approval of his course by his fellow-townsmen had always sustained him, especially when presented in the graceful and unqualified manner in which the chairman and other gentlemen had been pleased to address him. He had always sought to do right by all men, and to deal out an equal and exact justice to all. Such had been his purpose, and to this object he attributed his success in life. The life he had led was not such as he would have chosen. His course of life was purely of accident, and he dared to say to his fellow townsmen, to the people of his own home, that a political career had never been his ambition. His aim was to engage in the profession of the law. He did not desire to pass in review of the scenes through which he had passed, but in every position of honor in which he had been placed as servant of the town, county, State, and nation, he had performed his duties with the thought that every act might be his last. He had been called upon in many trying cases, and desired to act justly toward all, and he took to himself the pride that in the country he loved, and in the commonwealth he adored, his own native town had not suffered in what he had done. He adverted to the scenes of his boyhood. The town in which he had lived had always left pleasant impressions on his mind. Its silvery streams, its beautiful highlands, its handsome structures, and the factory, the first scene of his induction into active life, had all made lasting impressions upon his mind. Then there were his associates, young men and young women. And while he remembered the present, he could not forget those who slept the sleep of death, and those that were scattered far and wide. The boys of his youth, now young men, struck him, from the experience of later years, as being of no ordinary character, and to them he paid a high tribute for honesty and industry wherever they might now be found. He hoped the town of Waltham might always be blessed by such young men.

Other advantages which Waltham had afforded her citizens were to be acknowledged, and in this connection he alluded to the common schools, superior in his youth to those in the vicinity, and Rumford Institute. He trusted that the fostering care of the town would still be maintained toward the latter. He well remembered the lectures which he was wont to attend, and spoke of the great influence they had upon his mind at that time. But he had not the capacity at this time to express the emotions which crowded thick and fast upon him. He accepted the beautiful present with which they had honored him, with grateful satisfaction, and said that no moment would pass in the future in which he would not recall the memories of his native town with pleasure.

This change in life was unexpected to him, and to his family unexpected and sudden. In no position in his after life would he perform any act derogatory to the high character of the people of his native town, and would cast no stain upon his name. With this pledge he accepted the present.

He desired in behalf of his wife to present her thanks for the beautiful gift from her friends, and in this connection he paid a noble tribute to the constancy and worth of woman, and alluded to his wife in the most touching manner.

In conclusion he desired to suggest that he might be allowed to pay to the town before his departure, such a tribute as would become its honored position in the nation and the history of the United States.

The remarks of Governor Banks were frequently applauded, and affected the company in a marked degree. At the close he exchanged parting salutations with the members of the committee, and finally retired with Mrs. Banks, to an ante-room, where all those who passed out were afforded an opportunity to exchange farewell words.

Sore.

The Democracy of Fulton county seem to be quite sore over their county victory; it was not so much of a victory after all, it seems. It is true they have, in Fulton county, carried all their county offices, and have a majority on the State and electoral ticket; but in securing the result they have lost Tazewell county, and have had to do some—well, we will call it *hard work*.

The Canton *Register* has been down on some members of the Lewiston court house clique like a thousand of brick, accusing Ed. Sayre, the Circuit Clerk, of dating back naturalization papers "to kiver accidents." Upon this charge Sayre waxeth indignant, and sweareth out a warrant for the arrest of Wm. L. Avery, Editor, Alpheus Davidson and Henry L. Nicolett, proprietors of the Canton *Register*, upon the charge of libel. Brother Avery and Messrs. Davidson and Nicolett were carried before a magistrate in Lewiston one day last week upon the charge, and bound over to court in $300 bonds each; Lewis W. Ross, defeated candidate for Lieut. Governor, pettifogging the case against them. Brother Avery informs us that he was not handcuffed, for which favor he ought to be grateful.—*Galesburg Democrat.*

A SAD STORY.—We gave a few days ago some particulars in reference to the death of a Miss Hall by an accident on the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railroad, at Greencastle. According to her own statement before her death, she was a resident of New Albany. She had gone to Kansas with a young man with a promise of marriage from him. After being with her some weeks he deserted her, and left her among strangers entirely destitute of the means of subsistence. Naturally she concluded to return to her old home, but had no money with which to get anything to eat or pay railroad fare. She had made her way back toward New Albany as far as Greencastle, where she met her death by getting on to trains when they were about to start and riding as far as the conductors would permit her to go without paying fare. At the different stations where she would be put off she would beg something to eat, and thus managed to subsist on her journey. Between Terre Haute and Greencastle she made one stop—riding with one conductor as far as Brazil and with another to the crossing of the New Albany and Chicago with the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road. At the Crossing Station, just before the train started for New Albany, she got off the station platform, walked around the rear end of the train and got on the front platform of the rear car as the train began to move. The result of this movement was given in the paragraph of Saturday. When removed to a house, where she was made as comfortable as possible, she told the story of her love and desertion, and expressed no regret at the accident—stating that she had no desire to live, and that death was not an unwelcome visitor.—*Louisville Journal.*

Mysterious Disappearance.

Much excitement was occasioned in Fremont, O., on Thursday last, by the disappearance of the wife of Mr. John S. Tyler, a most respectable lady. About noon on that day, she put on her bonnet and shawl and left home, telling her girl she was going to a neighbor's to spend the afternoon. By evening she had not returned, and her husband went for her. She had not been to the house of the neighbor. On his return home he found a note from his wife saying that she was hopelessly insane, and that she was lost, and bidding him a last farewell.

Search was made about the village through the evening. She had been seen by two different persons about one o'clock nearly a mile north of her residence, going toward the marsh and river, but nothing strange was thought of it. Up to Saturday, says the Toledo *Blade*, from which we condense this account, nothing further has been heard of the unfortunate woman, but it is generally believed that she has drowned herself.

Later from Mexico—Capture of Guadalajara Confirmed—Sacking of the British Legation.

[From the N. O. Picayune.]

The United States mail steamship Tennessee, Capt. Forbes, arrived at this port this morning from Vera Cruz, the 21st inst. She brings intelligence that, after a five weeks' siege, the city of Guadalajara has at length fallen, and is now garrisoned by Liberal forces. The capitulation was concluded between Gen. Castillo, as the friend of the Church party, and Gen. Zaragrassa, commander-in-chief of the Liberal forces, the conditions of which, however, were broken by the former, who fled towards Tepic, followed by Generals Woll and Espejo, whose troops at once joined the Liberal army.

The entrance of the Liberal troops in Guadalajara was effected with the utmost order, and pains were taken at once to attend to the wounded and sick and to clean the city. Shops and commission houses are open again; the troops are fed en masse in the open plaza, and presented with new uniforms by the inhabitants.

Gen. DeGolado was expected on the 19th of November in Juanajuato, where great preparations were on foot for welcoming him.

Seven thousand more cavalry were expected in Morelia, to march with the Liberal forces upon Mexico. Rajas and "Brownsville" Carvajal are their leaders.

The British Legation at the city of Mexico has been sacked by orders of Miramon and Robles, and from the million of dollars there on deposit belonging to the English bondholders, nearly one-half of a million has been taken by force, neither respecting seal or flag of the British Nation. In the absence of Mr. Mathew, the British Charge, the Spanish Minister has protested against the outrage.

Every effort is made to defend the city—the only spot now in the possession of the church party.

The Spanish Minister, it is said, was to leave for Puebla, finding the region about the capital too volcanic.

Mr. Mathew is at present sojourning at Jalapa, where also the American Minister went to escape the stinks and pestilential atmosphere of Vera Cruz.

From Mazatlan we have dates to the 21st of October. Cajen, a Spanish general of Miramon, was besieging the city. His forces amount to 1700 men.

The Governor of Mazatlan has 200 men, and intends to defend the place.

A monthly contribution of $100,000 has been decreed by Miramon, to be collected for three months, from the inhabitants of the city of Mexico, in order to defray the expenses for the defence of the city.

Escape from a Ten Years' Captivity with the Snake Indians.

[From the Muscatine (Iowa) Journal.]

A man calling himself James P. Kimball, accompanied by his wife, arrived in this city last week, in destitute circumstances, and was generously afforded lodging and board at the Pennsylvania House by Mr. Stine. Kimball relates that he has just escaped from ten years' captivity with the Snake Indians in Oregon. His narrative is published in the *Review*. We condense the main facts:

In 1848, he left the home of his father, Col. Newell Kimball, of Syracuse, N. Y., for California, by the overland route, in company with his father-in-law and three unmarried daughters. When the party with which he was traveling reached Chillicothe Valley, Oregon, June 15th, they were attacked by about 4,000 Snake Indians, but defended themselves for several hours, killing 300 Indians and losing 62 of their own number, leaving only 9 men and 4 women alive, who surrendered to the savages.

They were taken by the Indians to Mineral Spring, at the head of Chillicothe Valley, where a council of twenty-four braves decided that they should run the gauntlet. The next day Kimball ran the gauntlet twice, with half an hour's interval between each time—first for his wife and next for himself. The same day Mr. Neil, his father-in-law, was also compelled to run the gauntlet, but was knocked down before reaching the centre of the two lines, when he was sentenced to be burned at the stake, which sentence was put into execution the same evening, in the presence of the party.

Another man of the party was likewise burned at the stake, after which the Indians proceeded to Faundeer Valley, Washington Territory. The captives were washed in a stream of water by squaws till it was thought the white blood was all washed out of them, when the chief adopted them as his children. From that time till fifteen months ago, they lived with the Indians, wandering with them through different parts of the country. Kimball became their "Medicine Man," or doctor, and professes to have learned many remarkable cures for cancer, rheumatism, etc. How he finally escaped he does not say; but after fifteen months' travel he arrived in this place last week, and expects to return to New York as soon as he can obtain the necessary means.

His narrative is a strange one, and we presume it is true.

FEMALE BOXERS.—Some of the earliest notices of boxing matches upon record, singularly enough, took place between combatants of the fair sex. In a public journal of 1722, for instance, we find the following gage of battle thrown down and accepted: "Challenge.—'I, Elizabeth Wilkinson, of Clerkenwell, having had some words with Hannah Hyfield, and requiring satisfaction, do invite her to meet me upon the stage, and there box me for three guineas, each woman holding half a crown in each hand, and the first woman that drops the money to lose the battle.' Answer: 'I Hannah Hyfield, of Newgate Market, hearing of the resoluteness of Elizabeth Wilkinson, will not fail, God willing, to give her more blows than words, desiring home blows, and from her no favor; she may expect a good thumping!' The half crowns in the hands was an ingenious device to prevent scratching."—*Dr. Wynter's Curiosities of Literature.*

—A friend who saw Norman Wiard a couple of days ago at Prairie du Chien informs us that he was ready for a trip up the river with his ice-boat, as soon as the ice had formed sufficiently for his purpose, and was waiting impatiently for the day to arrive.—*Dubuque Daily Times*

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At $25 Per Hundred.
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F. MUNSON
Has removed his stock of
Blank Books and Stationery
From 81 to 140 Lake Street,
Where he has new and increased facilities for supplying every article of Stationery required in the
OFFICE AND COUNTING ROOM.
He is prepared to execute every variety of
COMMERCIAL PRINTING,
At short notice and at the lowest living rates.
BLANK BOOKS,
Single or in Setts, of any desired style of Ruling, Printing and Binding, made to order.
F. MUNSON, Practical Blank Book Manufacturer,
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MADE TO ORDER BY
BURWELL & WYANT,
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We have a large assortment of Fine Bosoms of every variety, imported expressly for Dress and Party Shirts, which we will make up to order and warrant to give satisfaction.
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FLAX SEED WANTED.
Having commenced the manufacture of
LINSEED OIL AT CHICAGO,
I am prepared to pay the highest market price for
FLAX SEED.
Oil Cake For Sale at all times.
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se22-d106-3m Cor. Clark and S. Water St., Chicago

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AT
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FIRST RATE PAYING BUSINESS,
LOCATED IN CHICAGO,
Is offered for sale upon the most liberal terms.
For full particulars address the undersigned, or GEO. A. WHEELER, at Cincinnati.
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OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we feel warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale by Grocers, Wine Merchants, and Druggists generally. no17'60-1y

SHIRTS. COLLARS. TIES.
BURWELL & WYANT,
DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
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Have just received a few choice varieties of Shirts, Collars, Ties, Eureka, De Joinville and Long Scarfs, Gloves, Half Hose, Undershirts and Drawers, Traveling Shirts and Blankets.
Shirts made to order, from measure, and warranted to give satisfaction.
GLOVES, HALF HOSE HOSIERY.
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TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S
NEW BOOK,
MISS GILBERT'S CAREER,
PRICE, $1.25.
For sale by
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American Sherry.
THE NORTHWEST
PRODUCING ITS OWN WINE.
A Great Want Supplied.
A pure Wine of delicate flavor that competent judges pronounce superior to most of the high priced wines sold in this country, is now being produced by the undersigned from the
STRAWBERRY VARIETY OF RHUBARB.
Beyond the ordinary tonic effect of a pure grape wine, this acts as an alterative, and INVALIDS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CONSTIPATION OF THE BOWELS, and who, CONSEQUENTLY, CANNOT USE OTHER WINES, are using it with the happiest effect.
Sold at manufacturer's prices by
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I. R. MUDGE, Belvediere, Ill., Sept. 1, 1860. se13-d44-3m

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To Druggists, Grocers and Hardware Merchants:
GENTLEMEN:—Your attention is respectfully called to the merits of the justly celebrated
J. H. GAUTIER & CO'S
Carburet of Iron
STOVE POLISH.
J. H. G. & Co. being the most extensive Crucible Manufacturers in the United States, use only PURE EAST INDIA LEAD in the manufacture of the above named Stove Polish, the advantages of which, over all other compounds now in use, are:
It not only removes but prevents RUST, while the surface is not injured by the action of the most intense heat. Unlike most other articles in use, it is entirely free from any unpleasant odor. One package will last longer and produce a more beautiful polish, with one-half the labor, than three of any other now in use.
Beware of imitations. Sold everywhere, by all first class Druggists, Grocers and Hardware merchants.
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Sole Agent for the manufactures, No. 70 State Street,
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R. R. LANDON, Agent. no6-d481-1m

FUR MANUFACTORY.
C. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
J. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,
65 - Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. - 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the Trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line. oc17-d284

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Sugar of Milk,
Patent Groats and Barley, Biscotine, Farina, Arrow Root, Oat Meal, Tapioca, Sago, Broma, Chocolate, &c.,
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.
May be found at GALE, BROTHERS,
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WE HAVE REMOVED OUR
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To our new and commodious warehouse
Nos. 42 and 44 State Street,
OPPOSITE CITY HOTEL.
Where we shall be pleased to see our old customers and friends. Goods delivered in any part of the city free of charge. We hope to continue to merit the confidence of the public as heretofore.
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You will find everything in the shape of Papers and Envelopes for Blanks, Check Books, Deposit Tickets, Policies of Insurance, Show Cards and Railroad Tickets, at lower prices than can be found in this market.
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We have Seidlitz, Filtering, Tissue, Hardware, Manilla, and Colored Papers adapted to your use.
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We have the best varieties of Legal Caps, Note, Letter Papers, and Envelopes in the market at the lowest prices. Call and see before buying.
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Have you tried the Note, Letter and Cap Papers of this Celebrated Brand? If not try them. They are pronounced the
Cheapest and Best Papers
In the market, and taking preference over all other Brands.
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You will find it to your advantage to call and examine our goods. They are desirable and what you need. Our stock of Fine Notes and Baths for Ladies cannot be excelled. Letter and Cap Papers of every kind and quality. We have everything you need and at low prices. Call and satisfy yourselves.
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Will find in our stock all kinds and qualities of Straw and Manilla Wrapping papers. Also Letter, Cap and Note Papers suitable for the trade and consumption.
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You will consult your own interests by calling and examining our stock, comprised in part as follows:
2,000 Bundles Printing and Book Paper, all sizes, weights, and quality. Any size made to order on short notice.
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1,235 " Double Flat Cap, white and blue.
1,500 " Folio Post, white and blue.
900 " Demy and Medium, white and blue.
500 " Flat Letter.
3,000 " Plain Letter, Cap and Notes.
20 " Fine Straw and Binders' Boards.
100 " Assorted Glazed Papers.
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Of the best manufacture.
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OF
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The Best Goods at Low Prices.
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Have on hand and offer for sale, of their own importation and of the best domestic manufacture, the largest and best assortment in the Northwest of Medallion, Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Three-Ply, Superfine Ingrain, Extra Fine Ingrain, Cotton and Wool Ingrains, Wool Dutch, Scotch Hemps, Felt, Venetian, Tapestry Ingrain, Body Brussels and Stair Carpetings, all of the greatest variety, prices and patterns; comprising the largest, best and most desirable assortment ever before opened in Chicago, and which they offer at the lowest possible prices.
OIL CLOTHS.
Of these we offer a large and unrivalled assortment, either as regards quality, style or price, of English and American manufacture, in widths of one yard, one-and-a-half yards and two yards wide, at prices from three shillings to six shillings per yard. Also, Heavy Sheet Oil Cloths, twelve feet, eighteen feet and twenty-four feet wide, at prices from four to ten shillings per yard. Also—Table Oil Cloths in patterns and by the yard and Stair Oil Cloths in great variety.
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Cocoa Mattings for Offices, Churches, Vestibules, &c., in all widths, from one-half to two yards wide; Canton Straw Matting, both white and checked, one, one-and-a-quarter and one-and-a-half yards wide; Mosaic, Velvet, Brussels and Tufted Rugs. Cocoa, Jute, Manilla, Brush, Skeleton, Adelaide and Sheep-Skin Mats of the greatest variety in size and pattern.
CURTAIN GOODS.
French Brocatelle, Satin DeLaines, French Printed Lastings, Reps, Cloth, Damask and Moreens, Embroidered Lace Curtains, in pairs and by the yard; Embroidered Muslin Curtains, and by the yard; Cornices, in wood, brass or gilt; Gilt Curtain Bands and Pins, Centre Tassels, Loops, Drapery Cords, Gimp Bands, Curtain Gimps, Silk Bordering, Curtain Linings, and all kinds of Trimmings necessary for Curtains. Window Shades in gold borders, Dry and Oil Painted Shades, White, Buff, Green and Blue Shade Hollands in all widths; together with Bray's Patent Spring Fixtures, Balance Fixtures, Putnam's, Chamberlin's and Bailey's Patent Fixtures, Pendulum Fixtures, Brass and Bronze Roller-ends, Rack-Pulleys and Brackets, Shade Cords and Tassels.
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Table Linens in patterns and by the yard. Linen Napkins and Doylies, Marseilles Quilts, Linen and Cotton Sheetings of all widths, Linen and Cotton Pillow-Casings, Towels, Crash, Piano and Table Covers, embroidered, printed and embossed; Furniture Chintz; together with a large assortment of Fringes, Picture Cords and Tassels.
UPHOLSTRY GOODS.
Spring Beds, Hair, Cotton, Sea-Grass, Excelsior and Moss Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Quilts, Sheets, Pillow Cases, Lounges, Foot Stools, Billiard Cloths, Plushes, Enamelled Cloths, Curled Hair of various grades, Moss and Excelsior by the bale, Sea-Grass, Springs, Webbing, Bed Lace, Mattress Tufts and Twines for Upholsterer's use.
PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.
Hollister & Wilkins'
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 & 137...Lake Street, (up-stairs)...135 & 137
[se28-d321-3m]

REMOVAL.—Furst & Bradley, Plow, Wagon and Carriage Manufacturers. Sales Rooms, No. 90 West Lake street. Factory Nos. 46 and 58 North Jefferson, between Lake and Fulton streets. All kinds of Wagons, Timber, Plow Handles and Plow Beams for sale. [oc6 ...-3m

Special Notices.

☞ Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and excretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, recruits and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its cordial and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers enfeebled by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and best tonic they can possibly use. In all the crises of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than ordinary stimulants. Such has been the popularity of this inimitable preparation that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has the fac simile of the proprietors' written signature on the label, and the words, "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters," blown in the glass and stamped on the cap covering the cork. Also notice our note of hand on the bottom of the engraved label. All the marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.
no28-3w HOSTETTER & SMITH.

☞ Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.—These popular BITTERS possess all the nourishing and invigorating properties of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY, and are considered the most efficacious TONIC and STIMULANT, as well as the most agreeable STOMACHIC ever offered to the public. As a tonic for Old People, delicate Ladies, convalescent invalids, and all weakly people, they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness or debility, they will give immediate relief, and impart a strong healthy tone to the system. A trial will establish their merits over all other Tonics now in use. For LUNG COMPLAINTS, BRONCHITIS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, they are an invaluable remedy, and are a certain preventive of CHILLS and FEVERS.
Put up in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two dozen, and for sale by Druggists and Grocers everywhere.
W. F. & A. W. GREELEY, Proprietors, No. 33 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.
J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.
R. R. LANDON, Agent. ap27'60-dawly

☞ A Friend in Need. Try it.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the great bone-setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Burns, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years attest this fact. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, 70 State street, Chicago, and by all Dealers. no27d... eow-ly

☞ For Neuralgia, Nervous Headache and all Nervous diseases, use Hunnewell's justly Celebrated Tolu Anodyne. If the directions are strictly followed and a cure not effected, the money will be refunded. Get a pamphlet.
Also, Hunnewell's Universal Cough Remedy, for Colds, Coughs and Consumptive tendencies. For sale by Druggists generally. OSGOOD & DOCKWAY General Agents for the Northwestern States, office and depot, 70 State street, Chicago. no15d... 1m

☞ Those who are curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oswald (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dying Rooms, at No. 160 Lake street, and examine these curious productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural, when adjusted to the head.

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mth.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Salt-Rheum.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
When you are sick, and do not know what the matter is, perhaps you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Medical Discovery.
For sale by all Druggists. oc6'60-1y

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PIANOS AND MELODEONS,
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The best of ITALIAN STRINGS constantly on hand.
PIANOS TO RENT.
Tuning and Repairing done at short notice. All orders addressed to A. JUDSON HIGGINS, 40 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will receive prompt attention. no27-1y

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Premium Piano Fortes, which have been awarded thirty-two First Premium in Gold and Silver Medals.
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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings, having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris, is able to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
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Manufactory and Sales Rooms, Fourteenth Street, corner Third Avenue, New York.
For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. Their durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect. [oc6d138-3m

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
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Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Music, Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Compositions for the Piano Forte by the best masters; Sacred and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music for the Piano-Forte, sent by mail, postage free, (stamps may be sent instead of change). Catalogues of Music for Brass Bands, Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras. Price list of Brass Instruments sent on application. The "Journal for Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month; single Nos. at $1.75 or $15 per annum; also the "Companion," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price $1 each number. The instrumental parts in these works are separate and ready for performance.
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oc26-d313-3m

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MACHINERY DEPOT,
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Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
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BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
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A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
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For Deafness, Blindness, and all defects of sight and hearing. Dr. C. is a regularly educated physician, and has devoted twenty years of his professional life exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.
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MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

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no28 2w

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ap27 6t.-dawly

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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
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Kennedy's Medical Discovery Purifies the Blood.
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No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
Publisher and Dealer in Foreign and American Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise. Songs and Pieces for all occasions. Also, the best Metallic Reed and Organ Music; Dance and Military Music Books; Violin and Flute Music; Fashionable Operas, &c. (which may be rented instead of change). Catalogues of Music Books, Quadrille Bands, Orchestras, or large Orchestras, containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price list of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month. Price list of Brass Bands," a new publication of Band Music, is issued on the 15th of each month. Price list for 25 cents per annum; also, "Dodworth's Journal," containing Marches, Medleys, &c. Price list sent monthly. The instrumental parts to these works are separate and ready for performance.
HARVEY B. DODWORTH,
Director of Dodworth's Band.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

FAY & COMPANY'S
MACHINERY DEPOT,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
Have the Largest and Best Assortment of
STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES
AND
BOILERS,
Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines.
WOODWORTH'S PLANING MACHINES,
WITH AND WITHOUT MATCHING.
Doane's Patent Reaewing Machines, Doane's Straw and Barrel Machinery, Doane's Heading Lathes and Joiners, Doane's Shingle Machines.
Sole Western Agents for the sale of Dufee & Co.'s Celebrated brand of
DUTCH ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
A large stock constantly on hand. Also,
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills.
Lacing and Rubber Belting. Lacing, Packing, &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
W. H. DOANE, Agent,
133 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lythargo,
FOR LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
☞ Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Lead and Pine Scrap. P. O. Box 1346.
R. W. BLACHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
IRON, STEEL, Anvils, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE.
Nos. 110 and 112 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.
[sp13]

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
GRADUATE OF THE
EYE AND EAR,
Physician, and all defects of sight and hearing successfully treated. Twenty years' practical experience and thirty years of his professional life exclusively devoted to the treatment of the Eye and Ear, warrants him in saying that no one has had more ample opportunity for an examination or opinion. Dr. CADWELL'S Treatise on the Eye and Ear, (Chronic and Surgical) sent free of charge to any part of the country on application, postage ten cents. Address DR. CADWELL, 120 Randolph Street, Chicago.
no27-6t-1y

LOUIS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
No. 8 South Clark Street.....79
Manufactory and Salesroom, 79 Seventh Street, between Court House and Post Office.
Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Pebble Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Thermometers, Barometers, Magnifying Glasses, Mathematical Instruments and Spectacles of every description manufactured into old frames.

Money and Exchange.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York.
Drafts, Acceptances, and Notes, paid in New York on the day of maturity, or last day of grace, and money deposited for account in the city of New York, and sent to cities in the vicinity of New York, on late grapsie orders.
EMERY CORE,
LOMBARD CORE.

$14.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, for five years, on property in this city.
☞ Business paper wanted.
B. F. DOWNING & CO.,
93 and 95 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN.—In Sums not to exceed $1,500, on Farms in Illinois within one hundred miles of Chicago.
GEORGE W. NEWCOMB,
oct6-1365-1m No. 93 Dearborn st., Second floor, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN
In Sums and for Terms to Suit.
BUSINESS PAPER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
GREENEBAUM BROS.,
oct29-1365-1m Corner Lake and La Salle sts.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street,
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. ☞ City Scrip wanted.
my9-1065-1y

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 -- Larmon Block -- No. 6
no5-1-y N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
☞ Credits given on New York and Boston.
[oct30-1065-3m]

Business Cards.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
80 - - Dearborn Street - - - 80
GEORGE PAYSON ..... WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. Wood, Jno. Pullerton, Jas. Sperling & Co., St. Louis; S. S. Thomas, Des Moines, Ia.; Cincinnati; John Anderson, Pres't Board of Control; D. W. Deadman, President, Columbus, O.; J. S. Ely & Co., Geneva, Ohio; Thomas, Coe & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; New York; Hon. Thos. Hon. Amasa Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.
jel3-6m-1y

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery Glass Ware, Decorative and British Ware, No. 126 Lake street, Chicago.

KNOX, EUSTACE & REED,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
130 - - - Clar Street - - - 130
Between Washington and Madison, Chicago, Ill.
JOSEPH KNOX. JOHN F. EUSTACE. CHAS. B. REED.
jy14-1y

SPIES & BURT,
COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
75 - - Chestnut, North Side, - - - 75
Between Third and Fourth streets, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. B. is Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds for every State in the Union.
References in Chicago—Scripps & Bross.
FREDERICK SPIES. [ja1-1y-V180] CALVIN C. BURT.

Physicians.

F. DeDERKY, M. D., Home
Specific Physician, Surgeon, &c., having enjoyed an European medical education, and a long experience in this country, the Doctor feels confident he can give effective assistance in the treatment of all curable diseases, Acute and Chronic.
Office, Rooms 311 & 312, 3d floor, and all hours of night at his residence, 64 West Randolph street.
no2-1365-6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.
DRS. H. & C. KNAPP,
Formerly of New York, have opened an Infirmary in Chicago, on a new system, which embraces the most approved methods—in oils and other remedies—for treating ALL Chronic Diseases, Consumption, Larynx, Bronchitis, Cancers, Rheumatism, Paralysis, and ALL Female Diseases are special diseases treated in this Institution.
They are the only physicians in America who cure
OBSTRUCTURE AND WEAKNESS OF THE SPINE
which they do by a
NEW METHOD,
And the Spinal Elevator invented and patented by them. They cure seven cases out of ten.
And Beneott All.
They treat successfully, on a new method, all diseases of the EYE and EAR.
CONSULTATION FREE.
Office No. 178 South Clark street, opposite New Post Office. Hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m.
no27-10-y

A. E. REYES, M. D., Homoeopathic Physician and Surgeon, would respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago, that he is permanently located in this city, Chicago, and he is found in readiness to attend to all calls in the line of his profession. Residence 48 Rush street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M. oct26-1365-6m

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The Partnership heretofore existing between M. Diversy and Frank Johnson, deceased, under the style and firm of J. Johnson & Co., is dissolved by the death of Mr. Johnson, and also by the expiration of the term of co-partnership. All affairs of the late firm will be settled by M. Diversy.
M. DIVERSY.
Chicago, November 12, 1860.

A CARD.—Edward Foster having purchased the stock, &c., of M. Diversy, will continue the business as Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors, and Depot for the sale of Lili's Silversprey's and Hall & Dimmick's Sherry, Lager Beer, Porter and Malt Vinegar, will be carried on at No. 179 South Water street, corner of Lasalle street, by
EDWARD FOSTER.
Chicago, November 26th, 1860. no27-1367-3w

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and FRANCIS WOOLSTER, under the style of firm of
PRATT & WORCESTER,
is this day dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will settle with me only.
FRANCIS WOOLSTER.
NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by Pratt & Worcester, will be continued by me at the old stand, No. 97 South Water street.
FRANCIS WOOLSTER.
Chicago, November 1st, 1860. no10-1361-3t

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL!—COAL!—I have a large stock of the following varieties of Coal, which I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city (under sheds,) at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

Lump Lehigh,	Egter Hill,
Large and Small Egg Lehigh,	Erie,
Large and Small Egg Scranton,	Blossburg,
Large and Small Egg Shamokin,	Cliffords,

Also, 500 tons PIG IRON, Scotch and American, 50,000 FIRE BRICK for sale by the cargo or less quantity.
Office 95 North Wells street, Yard foot North Market street.
se17-67t-6m

To Contractors.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., Chicago, Nov. 16th, 1860.
To CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until December 5th, 1860, for the delivery on the docks of this Company in Chicago, or at any of the Stations on the line of its road of the following materials to wit:
60,000 RAILROAD TIES which must answer the following specification: They must be of good quality, white or burr oak; eight feet long, six inches thick between two opposite parallel faces; each tie to average eight inches in width, or fastened surface, and to be at no point less than six inches in width. One tie in five shall be a joint tie, and shall be eight inches in width. No sawed or split ties will be received. Said ties are to be delivered at the dock in Chicago, not later than the opening of navigation on Lake Michigan.
Proposals may be for all, or for any number more than one thousand. They must state the price per tie, and of the less than the whole number, at time of delivery.
Also, for the following BILL OF TIMBER:

30	pieces Oak, 12x12	30	feet long.
30	"	14x16	14 " "
200	"	12x14	12 " "
200	"	12x12	12 " "
200	"	8x8	10 " "
200	"	8x8	12 " "
200	"	8x8	14 " "
1200	"	8x8	10 " "
200	"	8x8	12 " "
30	"	8x16	12 " "
30	"	8x16	14 " "

In all about 170 M. B. M.

The timber to be delivered at the Company's depot grounds in Chicago or elsewhere, during the months of May and June next.
The timber is to be of good quality of White Oak, free from large knots and shakes.
The whole to be subject to the inspection and approval of the Engineer of this Company.
Twenty per cent on delivery, less per cent., which will be retained until the fulfillment of contract.
Proposals must be accompanied with satisfactory surety that the contractor will faithfully fulfill the contract awarded.
The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals at discretion. Address proposals to
WILLARD & POPE, Engineer.
no10-1365-1d

Steam Dye Works.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS.
WM. YERBURY,
197 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
Dyer and Cleaner of all Kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Dyeser. Store and country work punctually attended to.
sp27-66-1y

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS
OF SIDNEY KALISH,
No. 195 South Clark street, between Monroe and Adams, Chicago, Illinois.
I have been awarded the First Premium at the late U. S. Fair. All country orders by express strictly attended to.
[ja14-1y

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER RIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and mode of application. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, pinching the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure. When it does so in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never galls or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Protection say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. Those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can address the proprietor for further information. A pamphlet containing all particulars, and free to any address, sent free.
E. RIGGS.
Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States.
Office: 194 Lake street, Post Office Box 4,385, Chicago, Ill.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.
jy7-1y

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles Rose will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults, removing of stable manure, and any other work in this line. Orders directed Clark street, Box of P. O. Box 4,426, will receive prompt attention.
no26-1y

REMOVAL.—The Herring's Safes have been removed from 120 South Water street to the New Store of HERRING & CO., 40 Lake street, Lake's block, opposite City Hall.
oct27-1365-1m

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
4.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
4.00 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	10.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	5.15 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
6.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
5.30 a. m.	9.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	5.45 p. m.
11.45 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	4.00 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	4.30 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	12.30 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
9.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	8.30 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
7.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	7.30 a. m.	6.25 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	6.00 p. m.	5.15 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	4.25 a. m.
6.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	4.30 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.30 m.	6.00 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
6.00 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	6.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
8.05 a. m.	8.00 a. m.	11.07 p. m.
12.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	5.39 p. m.

Twenty-five Years Among the Cotton Plantations of Louisiana and Mississippi. Over Twenty Years an Overseer | or Inside Views of Slavery.
BY JOHN ROLES.
NO. IV.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, Slavery, still thou art a bitter draught."—*Sterne.*

"A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit."

Our last sketch left the reader on one of the plantations of Mr. L. of Louisiana, the first one on which the writer was ever employed as a mechanic. This was considered one of the best managed plantations in the parish, for which no small part of the credit was due to the intelligence, skill and business energy of his faithful overseer, by whom his slaves were well fed, well clothed, well housed, well cared for in sickness and in the tender age of infancy and childhood; and, it may be added, *well worked*, and *well flogged* for any delinquency or slackness.

The allowance of food for each working slave was half a pound of pork a day, taken with corn bread and water for breakfast, with the addition of vegetables for dinner. These meals are taken in the field, as described in a former number.

On this plantation there were 120 to 130 cotton pickers to be thus fed, besides the infirm, the small children and others that were at home in their quarters. The food was prepared in the slaves' quarters by the cook, who provided the aggregate allowance for the whole gang, divided into as many equal parts as the gang numbered. The slaves provided themselves with all the luxuries or gourds, according to their means, in which to receive respectively their allowance, as it is dealt out to families and individuals. The demand for supper, as before noticed, was simply corn bread and water, the slaves sometimes reserving a portion of the pot-liquor, which comes with their breakfast and dinner, to sop their bread in at night. The supper is the only meal taken at their quarters.

This is what is called good feeding in Southern parlance.

For summer clothing the men received each one cheap palmetto hat, one Lowell cotton shirt, two pairs of pants of Lowell cotton, one pair of shoes; the women, one cotton handkerchief, one cotton under garment, two cotton coats, of five yards each, and one pair of shoes. For winter, the men received each, two cotton shirts, one linsey-woolsey jacket, one pair of pants of the same cloth, one pair of shoes, and once in two years a cheap cotton felt hat. The Winter allowance for the women was one cotton head handkerchief, two cotton undergarments, one linsey-woolsey coat, and one pair of shoes. Skirts they make for themselves, if they have them, by patching the fragments of their worn out clothes. Each working slave was allowed one cheap blanket every second year.

On Monday morning they were all required to turn out with their cotton clothes well washed, or receive twenty-five lashes. Sunday is their washing day. Some, however, take the night for this purpose, after their work is completed. The rule for feeding and clothing varied, I found on different well-regulated plantations. Some furnish only one cotton under garment in the Fall, no shoes in the spring, and bread, meat and vegetables for dinner only. Others give out their allowance on Sunday for the whole week, which consists of three and a half pounds of meat, and a peck of corn meal, which the slaves cooked for themselves at night. This was, however, found to be bad economy, inasmuch as the labor of cooking encroached upon their needful hours of rest, and thus impaired their health and strength, and their productive power. It was therefore superceded on large and well regulated plantations, by a common cooking establishment where the meals were well cooked and at seasonable hours, by an old and experienced slave.

Planters generally worked their slaves from day-break until dark, with only one intermission than the short time required for a hasty breakfast and dinner; except that during a part of June and July, up to the time of cotton gathering, a recess of two hours in the midst of the day was allowed them.

Mr. L.'s slaves were also comfortably housed. Their quarters consisted of small one-story frame tenements of two rooms each—two accommodate two families—with a chimney in the centre. They are weather boarded, and have a tight board floor—a comfort with which negro quarters are not always furnished—but without ceiling, lining or windows, except wooden shutters. These buildings, arranged in two or more rows, extending from the overseer's house at the head of the street which divides the rows, to the Black driver's house, which fronts the street at the opposite end, placed at equal distances from each other, of uniform style and size, all white-washed—present to the beholder an attractive appearance, somewhat resembling a neat New England village. Add to this the cleanly appearance of the slaves on Monday morning, with their newly washed garments of Lowell cotton, and we have a specimen of Dr. Adams's South Side View, "beautiful outward," like our Saviour's "whited sepulchres," but only to this show of order and beauty, however, that comfort and happiness reign within, would be about as rational as a like conclusion drawn from the appearance of the splendid edifice which contains the manacled prisoner.

Such were the negro quarters on the best regulated plantations in the region where I resided. On other places they were mean, uncomfortable log cabins, with nothing but the ground for a floor.

As to furniture, it is such as the slaves can make a shift to provide for themselves, as nothing of the kind is included in their allowance. A large gourd serves them for a bucket, a small one for a dipper; a rudely constructed bench or a stool, for a chair, and a like or rude construction or a box for a table. Their lodging is either on the floor, wrapped in their blankets, or in a rude bunk fastened to the side or of their cabins, or on Master's old cast off bedstead. Such beds—if any are able to obtain that luxury—consist mostly of corn shucks enclosed in a tick or bag, cotton sacks, or the patched fragments of their tattered garments, while a very few who have means purchase a mattress. A wooden trunk, of their own manufacture, subserves the double purpose of platter and plate for the family table, and of trunk for the keeping of their apparel, or that "fingers were made before forks and hands also before knives and spoons." One knife for a family—either pocket or case-knife is about as indispensable as farming tools on a plantation. In the furniture of different cabins, however, there are grades of variety and style, as well as in the furniture of any other community; each family providing itself with conveniencies and elegancies, such as knives and forks, and plates and dishes of crockery or the like, according to means and taste of purchase. Such cooking implements as a pot, kettle or skillet, are among their rarities; the embers of the fire-place do their cooking and the hoe for baking hoe-cake, subserve the most of their cooking purposes on plantations where they have no general cooking establishment.

For washing, a tub, block, a paddle, beside a stream, lake, or bayou, answers every purpose. The fire of the hearth serves them in the place of lamps or candles. Their fuel they gather and cut for themselves, when timber land is near, or have it hauled by the teamster when it is far off.

The slaves' pecuniary means are derived from a variety of sources: such as raising chickens, working for wages on Sunday when work crowds, cultivating patches of their own on Sundays—an indulgence with which overseers sometimes stimulate their best slaves—and female prostitution, in which line many of the fairest of the sex do a very profitable business with overseers, and mechanics on the plantation, and wealthy paramours.

Sunday is the slave's own day, as all well regulated plantations, except so much of it as their owner may require of them for washing and mending clothes, sharpening and repairing tools, and other necessary preparations for plantation work of the ensuing week, which must not be interrupted by these incidental avocations. Whatever work in their own they have to do must also be done on this day, for the six days' labor, from early dawn to the shutting down of night, is all claimed by their owner. The Lord's day is the slave's day, in which to labor and do all his own work (and some of his master's), while the six are consecrated days—consecrated exclusively to the service of his earthly owner. The Sabbath is the day for him to work for wages, cultivate his own patch, gather moss for the market, market his chickens and his little crop of fruit and vegetables, and fit up or repair the rude comforts of his own cabin, all this work of his own and his master's, crowded upon this single day, makes it a poor day of rest for the slave.

On another of Mr. L.'s well managed plantations—where I was likewise employed as a mechanic—Mr. G. was overseer, who had the reputation of being also and excellent manager. I decided it was in all respects similar to the management of the overseer on the first named plantation, between whom there was a constant strife to outdo each other at cropping. This spirit of emulation, I afterwards found, was common to all the overseers in that region, which made them furious fiends at slave-driving. There was no rest, or at least pain, to the competitors, but suffering sorrow to their panting human teams. Not that they are regardless of the life and health of their slaves. They are as careful to keep them in good condition as to get "the last lick" of work out of them, for time is subservient to the other. Their ambition is to acquire the greatest possible amount of gain to their employers, and thus obtain for themselves good situations and large salaries; and like the stock-growing farmer, they think as much of improving the value of the planter's human stock, as of his crops. No pains are spared to make the negroes strong and healthy, and to rear a numerous and vigorous offspring. In the latter respect their care is often excessive —I mean excessively severe. Mr. G. the overseer last named, told me that his rule was to give a slave mother one hundred lashes, if she lost her child; as if a mother's affection were not inducement enough to secure watchfulness and care, on her part, and a mother's anguish at the death of her darling, not sufficiently intense, without the addition of this terrible scourging! "O, Slavery! thou art a bitter draught!"

Mr. G.'s care of the health and condition of his negroes did not spare their hides, as their scarred backs gave unmistakable proof. I noticed on the plantation he managed, a large number of slaves who had been so cut up with the lash that their backs were marked with scars and welts from their shoulders to their heels. I was surprised and shocked at the amount of whipping which I witnessed myself on this plantation. I rode out, one day, with the overseer, to their field of labor. They were cutting timber and getting out rails. A number of them, whose movement did not please him, were ordered to shell off and come down, to have their activity quickened with the driver's exercising lash.

One Sunday morning I witnessed a punishment of a very different kind. The vigilant overseer had, the night before, caught a slave in the act of cooking a pig he had stolen. He was immediately taken to the stocks, and there fastened by the neck till the next morning. After breakfast the overseer ordered his black driver to bring the culprit to his house, along with the pot of pig he had cooked.

"Stand off your clothes, sir, and sit down!"

"The poor fellow trembled and rolled his eyes in a wild manner, as if watching an opportunity to break away. But the presence of the driver, with his long coiled whip ready to knock him down, if he made the attempt, precluded all hope of escape. The overseer tantalized him, and bade him help himself to the contents of the pot as fast as possible. When he ceased, because he could eat no more, the raw hide was applied to his bare back, and the mean, grossest and most revolting down him until his abused stomach disgorged its contents. This only aggravated his punishment, as he was compelled to swallow again what his stomach threw off, and this process of vomiting and swallowing it again was continued, alternated with scourging, until it seemed as if the poor fellow would die under the operation.

Another method of punishment for a like offense was adopted by Mr. M. the overseer of Col. B. The pig stealer was compelled to wear a ham of fresh pork lashed to his shoulders like a knapsack, without any relief from the burden, night or day, until the flesh dropped from the bones. The sickening stench of the putrid meat which the victim was compelled perpetually to inhale, and the annoyance of the swarms of flies which it attracted, in fly time, (to say nothing of the flocks of buzzards which I have seen besetting the poor fellow,) together with during the long process of decomposition, rendered this the most intolerable punishment! He might well exclaim: "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me from this body of death!

The overseer on another plantation boasted to his brother overseers, that he had compelled a slave to eat the whole of a duck which he had stolen, feathers, entrails, everything but the wings, who applauded him for his skill in managing niggers. The same overseer once drove a slave into the river where he was drowned. He became notorious, indeed, for his outrages upon the defenseless blacks. But he bore the character of "an excellent overseer, who could make a nigger travel to about right." This alone was sufficient to cover a multitude of sins. Mammon is a cruel god, when his followers sacrifice his path; it is then he becomes a Moloch.

Another of the legitimate effects of slavery was exhibited on Mr. L.'s cotton plantation; in which the overseer suspended a slave by his thumbs and great toes to the limb of a peach-tree, and whipped him to death. To escape punishment, the murderer fled into Mississippi, and remained there until the grand jury had finished their report of criminal cases for the next year. This cost him a great deal of sympathy in the neighborhood, not for the poor murdered slave, but for the murderer, because he was compelled by this unhappy occurrence to lose a good overseer. The employer kept back his wages to indemnify himself for the property he had thus lost.
J. K.

Stationery, &c.

CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
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Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1860.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Other Side of the Story.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Nov. 26.

The whole country is imposed upon by the reports of the Kansas difficulties. I adjure all to await the facts before judging. Judge Williams, who has so deceived the public, is a frightened old dotard, unworthy of credence. His court has not been molested; Fort Scott has not been attacked; Paris, or any other place, has not been sacked; Montgomery's party has not entered Missouri, and never intended to; not one cent has been given him, or his men, from recent Eastern contributions; no arms or munitions have been sent them, as reported. All their arms have been in the territories for years, and I challenge contrary proof. All such statements as Williams has made are vile fabrications, that are doing our people infinite wrong. Let the public charge it either to his malice or ignorance. It is admitted, however, that exciting events are upon us.

WM. HUTCHINSON.

The Trouble in Southern Kansas.

[From the Leavenworth Times of Nov. 23d.]

FROM FORT SCOTT.

Marshal Colby and party arrived from Fort Scott yesterday, via West Point and Kansas City, Missouri. They report that a large number of persons are leaving that portion of the Territory.

The following special dispatch gives the latest intelligence from the scene of the difficulties. Dr. Massey, therein referred to, is an old resident of Kansas, and a staunch Republican. He resides at Trading Post, instead of Fort Scott, as stated below.

[Special Dispatch to the Times.]

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 22.

EDITORS TIMES:—Dr. Massey of Fort Scott arrived here this evening, having left there on Tuesday. The rumors of the burning of the town on Monday night are incorrect. He confirms the accounts of the murder of five men, and the capture of others, who have probably met the same fate. Montgomery's gang are well armed with Sharp's rifles and navy revolvers. They have plundered the town of Paris, and arrested many of its citizens. The people have petitioned the Secretary of the Territory, in the absence of Gov. Medary, to come to their assistance with Federal troops.

COLLINS.

The Leavenworth *Times*, of the 23d, says editorially:

The excitement seems to have commenced with the organization of a band of men in Bates county, Missouri, whose object was either to punish those who were engaged in the difficulties of '57 and '58, or else to recover negroes who had escaped or been taken into the Territory. These men armed themselves, and at various times came into Linn and the adjoining counties, and attempted to assassinate Montgomery, Jennison and others. It is alleged that they did hang several persons; but we are unable to say what was the nature of the charges against them.

In our judgment, these movements were all wrong, and if the accounts of them are correct, they were as lawless and outrageous as the acts of Montgomery and Co. If negroes were stolen from the citizens of Missouri, there is a United States law under which they might have been recovered, and all lawful means should have been exhausted before others were resorted to.

Among the Missouri company of which we speak were many peaceful and respectable citizens, but there was evidently a number, also, who were professional kidnappers of the genuine stripe, and who pursue that business for purposes of gain and plunder. The acts of some of these awakened bitter feelings along the Kansas border. The public indignation was increased by the ruthless outrages committed by the Indian Agent upon the Cherokee Neutral Land settlers, and the general poverty occasioned by the crop failure, as well as the action of the Government in forcing the lands into market, so enraged the people that they were ready for any deeds of violence.

In the state of things which we have described, we can see the source of these troubles. A few desperate characters have taken advantage of the existing popular excitement, and organized themselves for the purpose of satisfying long cherished resentments, and carrying out their fanatical designs.

But though there are some circumstances which may palliate the crimes committed by Montgomery and Co., there is nothing which will justify or excuse them. There have been deeds done on both sides, which were calculated to provoke retaliation, but none of them can excuse such atrocities as those which are now being perpetrated in Southern Kansas.

From Leavenworth.

[Special Dispatch to the Republican.]

LEAVENWORTH, November 27.

No further murders are reported.

Gov. Medary has ordered the Leavenworth Shields Guards, Capt. Dan McCook, to report to Gen. Harney, who awaits instructions from Washington before accepting their services.

Reliable information states that Montgomery can muster two hundred men. The regular forces now moving against him numbers three hundred, from Forts Leavenworth and Riley. These will march upon him on the north and west, while the Missouri militia and Fort Smith forces will surround him on the east and south. Escape is impossible. It is thought he will allow himself to be taken, and stand trial by the civil authorities.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE TANEY.

It is true that Chief Justice Taney has resigned, though the announcement was not intended to be made until it was ascertained to a certainty that Attorney-General Black could be confirmed. The resignation was not unexpected by the President, and has nothing to do with political troubles. The announcement is said to be a breach of confidence on the part of a member of the Cabinet.

THE NEW PAPER AT WASHINGTON.

The new Republican paper appeared this evening. It explicitly denies that it is the organ of any party, or ever intended to be.

It is understood that no newspaper at the seat of Government, no matter under what auspices it might be started, will have any authority or privilege to speak for Mr. Lincoln or the incoming administration. Organship is about played out.

ABSENCE OF SENATOR SLIDELL.

Mr. Slidell has sent word here he will not attend the Senate this session, unless the President should desire his vote on some special occasion. His absence will not cause much sorrow.

THE MISSISSIPPI DELEGATION.

Private dispatches yesterday announced that the Senators and Members of Mississippi had met at Jackson, and unanimously agreed upon secession and a Southern Confederacy. They did not state, however, who gave them any authority to decide the question. That State emphatically voted such a scheme down in her Convention of 1851, and rebuked the Legislature for an attempt to supersede an expression by the people. The managers are now trying the same game, with the expectation of making the masses follow their lead.

A TELEGRAPH HOAX.

You may rest assured that there is no truth in the wide-spread report that the government has had any dispatches from Capt. Meigs, announcing the seizure, or threatened seizure, of Fort Jefferson, Florida. The fact is, that fort has no armament, and is fifty miles from the mainland, and one hundred miles west of Key West. The *Herald's* dispatch about the fifty-mile bridge is immensely appreciated in sensation circles. It is but just to say that correspondents here deny sending such falsehoods, and explain their appearance by the fact that certain journals desire to keep up the excitement, and manufacture news in their offices.

Indiana is harmonizing. Mr. Lane, Governor elect of that State, had an ambition for the United States Senate, but a pressure has been made upon him to remain Governor for two years, and then succeed Bright, and allow Caleb Smith to succeed Fitch on the 4th of March next. This programme points to Schuyler Colfax as the Indiana candidate for the Cabinet. He will be Postmaster-General or nothing.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 27, 1860.

Hon. Edmund Ruffin, of Virginia, arrived here to-day from South Carolina, having failed so far to hitch Virginia to South Carolina. Mr. Ruffin is an honest disunionist. He admitted this evening, in the presence of several gentlemen, that he was for disunion, no matter who was elected.

A grand mass meeting of all those who are in favor of the Union will be held at Fincastle on the second Monday in December.

A committee of conference of the different banks in the city agreed to-day to receive on deposit the notes of all the solvent banks in the State, the Wheeling banks, and the Valley bank branches at Staunton and Charlottesville excepted.

The treasurer of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad gives notice to-day that from and after this date he will be prepared to cash the interest coupons of the first and second mortgages of the Company, due in New York on the 1st of January, 1861, without discount for prepayment.

Shall there be Coercion?

Robert Dale Owen, a well known Indiana politician of the Sham Democratic school, is out with a letter in the Indianapolis *Journal*, with a letter in opposition to the attempt to coerce South Carolina in the event of her secession. We quote the concluding and main part of it:

By coercion what do we propose to ourselves? To convince? The sword never convinced; it subjects. Is it our purpose to subject, if we cannot convince, our fellow-citizens of South Carolina? But it is utterly at variance with the spirit of our government to have, in our midst, subjects kept loyal by force. And if it were not, South Carolina, if she lack judgment, has spirit and courage; too much spirit and too much courage to submit to the subjugation. A political creed cannot, any more than a religious one, be thrust upon [illegible] men by force.

But there is another point of view in which it behooves us to regard this matter.

In certain cases numbers suffice to confer [illegible]. When numbers combine for an unlawful object, the offence changes its character. That which, in six men, is robbery, becomes warfare in sixty thousand. The difference between rebellion and revolution lies chiefly in numbers. Had Washington struck for liberty and independence at the head of fifty followers only, and had he and his men been captured, they might without outraging [illegible] have been hanged as rebels. But with Washington at the head of fifty thousand, the British government felt constrained to recognize the rights of war [illegible] [illegible] and to allow them the [illegible] which, in such cases, the law of nations [illegible].

And thus it is when opposition is made to the authority of the United States. If it be by a handful of men, we may coerce them; it is [illegible]

fitting that we should. But what we can properly do in the case of thirty or three hundred, may assume the aspect of tyranny if we have to deal with three hundred thousand, provided they are united in sentiment and acting with unanimity. The allegation that they are so, remains, however, to be proved. That a large portion of the inhabitants are in favor of secession cannot reasonably be doubted. And the question is not whether they have sufficient cause for secession, but whether, in point of fact, they are united in the resolution to secede.

This is the chief feature in the present case. This case and that which occurred in President Jackson's time are often cited as parallel. But there is little real similarity between them. Then it was a sudden ebullition, which a proclamation and a tariff revision sufficed to quell. Now, if South Carolina acts unitedly, and persists, it will be the result of deliberate and settled policy.

If these lines should chance to meet the eye of any among those to whom, at this juncture, are committed the destinies of our country, let them suffer a few earnest words of caution. These are the times when it is easy—fatally easy—to take irrevocable steps; to advance to a point whence, except through fields of suicidal warfare, there is no return. If evils before us there be, these are the times when it is easy, by one false move, to multiply them a hundred fold. Sister States dissevered is a grave misfortune, but sister States belligerent would be a deadly curse.

The baptism of blood confers on national enmities a terrible perpetuity. Light quarrels, thus embittered, turn to envenomed feuds, to descend, an inheritance of evil, from father to son, it may be for generations. The blood shed on the grass plat of Lexington yet cries from the ground. The heart-burnings created by the last war still nourish irritation against the mother country. The lapse of centuries often proves unavailing to erase the damning spot. The heart of many a Scotsman still beats with indignation against a portion of the island he inhabits when he passes the field of Flodden; still burns within him when he reads of the noble deeds and the traitor's death of Wallace. Long may it be ere dark memories like these shall, among us, brood over the gulf of sectional separation, over-clouding the glory of our nation's future, and stirring the brother's heart of one American in hatred against another!

What, then, is to be done? Shall we employ towards South Carolina urgency and entreaty beyond a certain point. What remains? Let us act toward her in that spirit which is gentle and easy to be entreated; but if we cannot convince her, let us bid her "go in peace!"

Thus going, she may some day, as did one of old, return to the paternal home. In any event, we shall gain an ally if we lose a sister.

Such a course will conciliate, while coercion would exasperate other Southern States, now wavering in their allegiance. Kindness, the Christian principle, is stronger than severity, the Heathen one. The genial sun induced the traveler to discard his protecting cloak, while the blustering wind but caused him to hug it more closely around him.

If it be said that this is virtually to sanction a dissolution of the Union, the reply is, that the Union is not dissolved because it may have to exist without South Carolina; no, nor yet if two or three of her sisters should join her in secession. It is the same flag still, when three or four stars are added; why not the same, if, by a misfortune to be lamented, three or four drop out?

We shall preserve unimpaired our identity, our national existence, our rank and weight among the Great Powers of the earth. On the other hand, they who depart will learn, by experience, how little consideration, in the councils of the world, a petty State can command. Happy, if, in their isolation, they retain influence sufficient, in foreign lands, to protect their own citizens from injury and wrong.

I am, sir, your ob't serv't,

ROBERT DALE OWEN.

The Right Kind of a Man.

The New York *Tribune* speaks as follows of one of the new Democratic members of Congress elected from that city:

"The member from the IVth district, Mr. Kerrigan, is certainly a marked man. Knowing nothing of his antecedents, save that they are far more creditable than those of the member elect from the IIId district, we can say that at the State Convention of Syracuse last year, but for the daring of the brave little fellow, that hall would probably run with blood. Few knew who he was. But at the moment when Fernando Wood, surrounded by his followers, was going to give the order to '*sail in*,' young Kerrigan made at him. His face was as pale as marble, his eyes fairly glared. He pushed men aside, until he came within two feet of Wood, when he extended his fist, and said: 'Wood, stop this, or you are a dead man.' It was stopped. Wood knew who Kerrigan was. He knew he was desperate—that he was armed, and would have shot Wood in his tracks had he moved, and not stopped the row. He startled the whole Convention. They placed the keeping of the doors in his hands, though he was not a member of the Convention. On his return to the city, about eleven of the delegates, including such men as Mr. Sweeny, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Clancy, Mr. Savage, Mr. Fowler, and others, presented young Kerrigan with a massive gold watch and chain, worth $150, inscribed: 'Presented to James Kerrigan for his bravery and presence of mind at Syracuse, in preventing the effusion of blood;' or something like that.

"Mr. Kerrigan was unique in his mode of electioneering. He was on the tramp all the while. When a few friends or enemies were gathered together in his Congressional district, he was among them, and spoke: 'Boys, you know very well I have no money to purchase votes. I would like to be elected. I have not the education of some men; but I am honest, and I have good sense. Try me. I may prove that I, humble as I am, may do as much or more good for my city and country than some who blow more and better than I can hope to do.' These pithy addresses did the business. The 'boys' elected their candidate. He will not prove second to Mike Walsh, for he is his equal in beauty, and his superior otherwise.

THE DEACON'S DILEMMA;

OR,

The Use of the Beautiful.

BY MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

[From the New York Independent.]

Deacon Tilden had the squarest, neatest white house that ever showed its keen angles from the dusky clumps of old lilac bushes. In front of it stood, on each side of the doorway, two thrifty cherry trees, which bore a bushel each every season. Excepting the aforementioned lilac trees, there was not a flower or shrub round the place. Rose bushes the Deacon thought rotted the house, and the honeysuckle which his wife tried to train over the porch, was torn down when the painters came, and on the whole, the Deacon said, what was the use of putting it up, so long as it did not bear anything?

By the side of the house was a thrifty, well-kept garden, with plenty of currant bushes, gooseberry bushes and quince trees—and the beets and carrots and onions were the pride of the Deacon's heart; but, as he often proudly said, "everything was for *use*"—there was nothing fancy about it. His wife put in timorously one season for a flower-border—Mrs. Jenkyns had given her a petunia, and Mrs. Simpkins had brought her a package of flower seeds from New York—and so a bed was laid out. But the thrifty Deacon soon found that the weeding of it took time that Mrs. Tilden might give to her dairy, or to making shirts and knitting stockings; and so it really troubled his conscience. The next spring he turned it into his cornfield; and when his wife mildly intimated her disappointment, said, placidly, "After all, 'twas a thing of no use, and took time;" and Mrs. Tilden, being a meek woman, and one of the kind of saints who always suppose themselves miserable sinners, specially confessed her sin of being inwardly vexed about the incident in her prayers that night, and prayed that her eyes might be turned off from beholding vanity, and that she might be quickened in the way of minding her work.

The front parlor of the Deacon's house was the most frigid asylum of neatness that ever discouraged the eyes and heart of a visitor. The four blank walls were guiltless of any engraving or painting, or of any adornment but an ordinary wall paper and a framed copy of the Declaration of Independence—on each of the three sides stood four chairs—under the looking-glass was a shining mahogany table, with a large Bible and almanac on it—and a pair of cold, glistering brass andirons illustrated the fireplace. The mantel-shelf above had a pair of bright brass candlesticks with a pair of snuffers between—and that was all. The Deacon liked it—it was plain and simple—no nonsense about it—everything for use and nothing for show—it suited him. His wife sometimes sighed and looked round it, when she was sewing, as if she wanted something, and then sung in the good old psalm—

> From vanity turn off my eyes;
> Let no corrupt design
> Or covetous desires arise
> Within this heart of mine.

The corrupt design to which this estimable matron had been tempted had been the purchase of a pair of Parian flower vases, whose beauty had struck to her heart when she went with her butter and eggs to the neighboring city—but recollecting herself in time, she had resolutely shut her eyes to the allurement, and spent the money usefully in buying loaf-sugar.

For it is to be remembered that the Deacon was fond of good eating, and prided himself on the bounties of his wife's table. Few women knew better how to set one—and the snowy bread, golden butter, clear preserves and jellies, were themes of admiration at all the tea-tables in the land. The Deacon didn't mind a few cents in a pound more for a nicer ham, and would now and then bring in a treat of oysters from the city when they were dearest. These were comforts, he said—one must stretch a point for the comforts of life.

The Deacon must not be mistaken for a tyrannical man or a bad husband. When he quietly put his wife's flower-patch into his cornfield, he thought he had done her a service by curing her of an absurd notion for things that took time and made trouble and were of no use; and she, dear soul, never had breathed a dissent to any course of his long enough to let him know she had one. He laughed in his sleeve often when he saw her so tranquilly knitting or shirt-making at those times she had been wont to give to her poor little contraband pleasures. As for the flower vases, they were repented of—and Mrs. Tilden put a handful of spring anemones into a cracked pitcher and set it on her kitchen table, till the Deacon tossed them out of the window—"he couldn't bear to see weeds growing round."

The poor little woman had a kind of chronic heart-sickness, like the pining of a teething child, but she never knew exactly what it was she wanted. If she ever was sick no man could be kinder than the Deacon. He has been known to harness up his horse and rush to the neighboring town at four o'clock in the morning, that he might bring her some delicacy she had a fancy for—for that he could see the use of; but he could not sympathize in her craving desire to see Powers' Greek Slave, which was exhibiting in a neighboring town. "What did Christian people want of such images?" he wanted to know. He thought the Scripture put that thing down—"Eyes have they, but they see not—ears have they, but they hear not—neither speak they through their throat. They that make them are like unto them; so is every one that trusteth in them." There was the Deacon's opinion of the arts; and Mrs. Deacon only sighed, and wished she could see it, that was all.

But it came to pass that the deacon's eldest son went to live in New York, and from that time strange changes began to appear in the family that the deacon didn't like; but as Jethro was a smart, driving lad, and making money at a great pace, he at first said nothing. But on his mother's birthday, down he came and brought a box for his mother, which, being unpacked, contained a Parian statuette of Paul and Virginia—a lovely, simple little group as ever told its story in clay.

Everybody was soon standing round it in open-mouthed admiration, and poor Mrs. Tilden wiped her eyes more than once as she looked on it. It seemed a vision of beauty in the desolate neatness of the best room.

"Very pretty, I 'spose," said the deacon doubtfully—for like most fathers of spirited twenty-three-olders, he began to feel a little awe of his son—"but dear me, what a sight of money to give for a thing that after all is of no use."

"I think," said Jethro, looking at his mother's suffused eyes, "it is one of the most *useful* things that have been brought into this house this many a day."

"I don't see how you're going to make that out," said the deacon, looking apprehensively at the young Wisdom that had risen in his household.

"What will you wager me, father, that I will prove out of your own mouth that this statuette is as useful as your cart and oxen?"

"I know you've got a great way of coming round folks, and twitching them up before they fairly know where they are; but I'll stan' you on this question, anyway." And the deacon put his yellow silk bandanna over his bald head, and took up his position in the window seat.

"Well, now, father, what is the use of your cart and oxen?"

"Why, I could not work the farm without them, and you'd all have nothing to eat, drink, or wear."

"Well, and what is the use of your eating, drinking and wearing?"

"Use? why, we could not keep alive without it."

"And what is the use of our keeping alive?"

"The use of our keeping alive?"

"Yes, to be sure; and why do we try, and strive, and twist and turn to keep alive, and what's the use of living?"

"Living! Why we want to live; we enjoy living—all creatures do—dogs, cats, and every kind of beast. Life is sweet."

"The use of living, then, is that we enjoy it?"

"Yes."

"Well, we all enjoy the statuette, so that there is the same value to that that there is in living; and if your oxen and carts and food and clothes, and all that you call necessary things, have no value except to keep in life, and life has no value except enjoyment, then the statuette is a short cut to the great thing for which your farm and everything else is designed. You do not enjoy your cart for what it is, but because of its use to get food and clothes—and food and clothes we value for the enjoyment they give. But a statuette, or a picture, or any beautiful thing, gives enjoyment at once. We enjoy it the moment we see it—for itself and not for any use we mean to make of it. So that strikes the great end of life quicker than anything else, don't it? Hey, father—haven't I got my case?"

"I believe the pigs are getting to the garden," said the deacon, rushing out of the front door.

But to his wife he said before going to bed, "Isn't it amazing the way Jethro can talk? I couldn't do it myself, but I had it in me though if I'd had his advantages. Jethro is a chip of the old block."

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—A letter from St. Petersburg has the following:

Soon after the war in the Caimea, a general census of the population was begun throughout the Russian empire; it is now completed, and gives the following results: The total population is 79,000,000. The lower orders, serfs, petty traders and artisans, form a total of 53,500,000; the nobles and the higher guilds of traders about 1,000,000. The nobles still possess 21,000,000 of serfs. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kasan, Astrakan and Orenburg, is 4,000,000.

HOMICIDE.—James Wright, a sporting character, known as the "Benicia Boy," was shot through the heart, at a saloon in Terre Haute, on Friday night, by a man whose name is not given. The two had quarreled over a plate of oysters, but the difficulty was supposed to have been settled. Shortly after, however, the man came up behind Wright, drew a revolver and shot him dead. It is said that this "Benicia Boy" bore a strong resemblance to the "original Jacobs," and was thus enabled to palm himself off upon strangers as that celebrated individual. It is also stated that he was presented to Mr. Lincoln, a short time since, as the real "Boy."

WAUBEKA MILLS BURNED.—The Waubeka Mills, in the town of Fredonia, Wisconsin, were entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, about 6 o'clock. Loss from $8,000 to $10,000; insured in the Hartford Company for $2,500. The mills were owned by H. J. Turner.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, 1860.

It is Thanksgiving to-day, and as is meet, business of all kinds is suspended.

TO THE FALL TRADE OF

1860.

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Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c. &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$[illegible]	20 horse power	$1,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
15	1,100	40	2,500

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.

Post Office address, Box 274.

STANDARD EDITION OF THE LAWS.

THE STATUTES OF ILLINOIS.

Compiled by SCATES, TREAT and BLACKWELL. 2 vols. Royal 8vo, law sheep ... $10.00

This edition contains all the laws of the State now in force, and those passed at the last (twenty-first) session of the General Assembly, 1859. The work is the only published under the sanction of the State, but the law which authorized it requires that it should meet the approval of the Judges of the Supreme Court before it could receive the patronage of the State. This approval we have received.

For sale by the publishers, and can be supplied by all dealers in the West.

D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

THERMOMETERS.—A fine assortment at low prices. For sale by D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against or business with the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, are hereby notified to [illegible] the same to the [illegible] [illegible] Board, but will go over to the [illegible] meeting of the Board.

C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

BEEBE'S CORN SEPARATOR.

The most perfect machine for shelling, cleaning and separating corn ever introduced. [illegible]

Chicago Ill., P. O. Box [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

2,500 PIECES

Merrimac Prints,

NINE CENTS PER YARD,

AT WHOLESALE.

P. PALMER,

112, 114 AND 116 LAKE STREET.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S

TIGHT LOCK-STITCH

Family and Tailoring

SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,

BUY A MACHINE—One that is strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair.

One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth.

One that makes the double lock stitch with two threads that will not pull out or unravel.

One that makes the stitch alike on both sides of the cloth—the most desirable stitch now in use.

One that uses the celebrated wheel feed, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed.

One that does not use curved needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight needles are known to be the best.

One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth.

One that will sew over seams, and gathers without breaking thread or change of tension.

One that is capable of doing a greater range of work more perfectly than any other machine.

One that makes the stitch as you want it, alike and even on both sides the cloth.

One that is fully secured under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements.

One that will stitch, hem, fell, gather and bind without basting. Such is

LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S.
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To Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothing, Carriage-Trimming, Harness Makers, &c., we have the Agency for the Northwestern States, and have opened an elegant salesroom at

124 Lake Street, Chicago,

(UP-STAIRS.)

Call and examine the Machines and the Work for yourselves.

COOK, STONE & CO.

THE ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,

And grows more and more popular every day.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless."

Thy friend,

SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

Very respectfully yours,

[illegible] M. LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

WHOLESALE AGENTS, CHICAGO—J. D. Park, O. F. Fuller & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith, Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Brothers.

ATWOOD'S QUININE

TONIC BITTERS,

The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.

RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY

FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.

This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of PERUVIAN BARK, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.

It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.

For diarrhoea, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.

One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said: "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."

Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits.

For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by

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19 Central Street, Boston.

Wholesale and Retail by

J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

FINE SILVER-PLATED

Goods!

Expressly intended to meet the wants of persons wishing to purchase a far better article than has previously been made.

Our stock consists of an assortment of Tea Setts, Coffee Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Pitchers, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Knives, Napkin Rings, &c., all of our own make, and will be

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

From 25 to 33 per cent. Cheaper than retail dealers, for the reason that we manufacture them ourselves.

We also plate Steel Knives and old Spoons, Forks, Castors, Waiters, Tea Setts, &c., at short notice.

LANTERNS AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

L. A. HAMBLEN & CO.,

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A SPLENDID COLLECTION of

PIANO FORTE MUSIC.

THE HOME CIRCLE.—A collection of Marches, Waltzes, Polkas, Schottisches, Redowas, Quadrilles, Contra Dances, &c., for the Piano Forte. Price $1.50; cloth, $2. Published by O. DITSON & CO., 277 Washington street, Boston. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!

"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."

ECONOMY!

Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

AS ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN EVEN IN WELL REGULATED FAMILIES, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Crockery Toys, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-maker's Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.

Price 25 Cents.

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar St., New York.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for dealers in cases containing four, eight, or twelve dozen—a beautiful Lithograph Show-Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores. Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. Warranted to be a sure and permanent cure for Catarrh. A Circular, with full particulars of the disease, &c., will be sent to any person by addressing [illegible]

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES!

Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 39 Clark street (up-stairs). The best and cheapest Buckskin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.

F. B. Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilson's Sewing Machine, the best and cheapest machine of every description. Call and see it.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS, 69 La Salle street,

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything necessary for attending funerals at the shortest notice and at all hours.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by

STEVENS & WELLER,

193 Randolph street.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale by STEVENS & WELLER, 193 Randolph street.

Miscellaneous.

THE FIRST CHICAGO

Art-Union Distribution

Has for its object the Encouragement and Advancement of

FINE ART IN THE WEST,

And will comprise for its first Annual Catalogue the following works in Painting and Sculpture contributed by the Artists, most of which are original works.

They are to be drawn for in the manner of an Art-Union, on or about the

First of January Next,

AT MR. HESLER'S GALLERY,

NO. 113 LAKE STREET,

Where they (with others not to be drawn for) will be exhibited from the 5th of December till the day of the Drawing, from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 P. M.

Admission, 25 cents, except to purchasers of the Art Distribution Tickets, who will be admitted

FREE OF CHARGE.

Prizes.	Valued at
1—Ideal State of "Washington" represented in his youth as having hacked his father's cherry tree—to be executed in Statuary Marble. By L. W. VOLK	$700
2—Life size Portrait of Col. T. L. Harris. Painted from life by G. P. A. HEALY	300
3—"The Parent"—an ideal head of a girl with Turban. By HEALY	225
4—"Old Mill"—scene in Canada. By S. P. TRACY	145
5—Castle—pastoral scene	100
6—Quail Shooting on the Prairie	100
7—"Wooden Bridge." By HOWARD STRONG	50
8—Landscape—Muckross Abbey. By TRACY	50
9—Winter Scene—Gary Castle	50
10—Marine View	50
11—Return from the Harvest. By STRONG	50
12—Beatrice Cenci	50
13—Setting Quail. By TRACY	40
14—Landscape in New Jersey. By TRACY	40
15, 16, 17 and 18—Portrait Cameos—to represent the likeness of the several holders of the fortunate numbers, or of any friend they may designate. By VOLK. Valued at $40 each	160
19—Sheep and Lamb. By TRACY	20
20—Sheep and two Lambs. By TRACY	20
21—Landscape—French Scene. By TRACY	20
22—Surprised Deer	20
23—Landscape on the Dodder	20
24—Bears at Play	20
25—Landscape—"Old Church"	20
26—Deer and Fawn—"Maternal Affection." By TRACY	10
27—Marine View. By STRONG	10
28 to 47 inclusive—20 casts of Volk's Statuette of Stephen A. Douglas, or of his life-size Bust of Abraham Lincoln, at the option of the several drawers. Valued at $6 each	120
Total	$2,400

Tickets accompanied by a fine photograph of the statue of "YOUNG WASHINGTON," may be had at $3 each, and the number will be limited to eight hundred. They may be obtained at the principal Book and Music Stores, and at the Exhibiting Gallery.

The undersigned gentlemen will act as a Committee of reference, who will have supervision of the drawing, and who will hold in trust all monies accruing from the sale of tickets, till the above named works are delivered to the owners of the fortunate numbers.

COMMITTEE:

ISAAC N. ARNOLD,	THOMAS B. BRYAN,
ALEXANDER WHITE,	C. V. DYER,
JAMES MILLER,	J. W. WILSON,
E. C. ROGERS,	EDMUND ANDREWS,
JAGORAHAM WILSON,	S. H. KERFOOT,
SAMUEL STONE, Treasurer.	

P. S.—Gilt Frames to all the paintings are included in the above prices.

REMITTANCES

For Tickets should be addressed to the Treasurer,

COL. SAML. STONE, Chicago, Ill.

N. B.—To render the proposed EXHIBITION as attractive and meritorious as possible, and promotive of a true taste, its conductors respectfully invite from our citizens contributions of any works of art not presented at the first exhibition in 1859, or since then received, for the care and safe return of which to the owners every pledge will be given. Communications respecting such may be addressed to

L. W. VOLK,

Box 4169 Chicago Post Office, or to his rooms in the Portland Block.

DIPTHERIA, OR THE NEW

THROAT DISEASE.

A Certain, Safe and Speedy Cure, and also a Preventative for Diptheria.

DR. SEARLE GRIFFIN, of New York, is now at the Matteson House, Chicago, Ill., where he is prepared to furnish the citizens of this city and surrounding country with his celebrated German Remedies, which will WITHOUT ANY DOUBT,

PREVENT DIPTHERIA,

And also CURE IT IN EVERY CASE IF USED IN TIME.

Do not doubt the efficacy of these remedies as a few hours hesitation may be the means of the death of YOUR FAMILY. Call at once and advise with Dr. G., and get a circular which explains the Modus Operandi of his remedies.

ADVICE GRATIS.

The Doctor will visit patients either with the family physician or otherwise.

Dr. G., for the last twelve years has made all diseases of the lower bowels, such as PILES, CONSTIPATION, FISTULA, INANO, STRICTURE, and also all diseases of the GENITO-URINARY ORGANS of both sexes, his speciality, and any person who may be thus afflicted will find it to their advantage to consult him WITHOUT DELAY. All orders from any part of the country will receive prompt attention, and when desired the medicine will be sent by express with careful directions, and the applicant can pay for it at the express office when he receives it.

The Diptheria Preventative is three dollars per bottle. The Diptheria Cure including Probang Gargle, &c., &c., ten dollars.

The medicine may be had of J. H. REED & CO., Druggists, Lake street, and BUCK & RAYNER, Druggist, Clark street, or of Dr. G., at Room No. 50 Matteson House.

All letters should be directed to Dr. Searle Griffin, Matteson House, Chicago, Ill.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

S. D. BALDWIN'S

EXCELSIOR GOVERNOR AND GAS PURIFIER

Has met with the approval of Gas Engineers, and pronounced by them superior to any thing of the kind invented. They are warranted to save consumers of gas from 20 to 50 per cent., and keep in order ten years.

The public are respectfully requested to give them a trial.

Relying upon the merits of the Machine

I propose to attach them to meters, and remove them if they do not give entire satisfaction AT MY OWN EXPENSE.

Agents wanted in all cities where gas is used. Office for the Northwest, No. 160 South Clark street. Post Office box 3341.

S. D. BALDWIN, Proprietor.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK

GIN.

THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,

Especially designed

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,

No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.

For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. & S. Fuller & Co.

E. G. L. FAXON,

No. 70 Lake Street.

WINDOW SHADES,

NEW STYLES JUST RECEIVED.

The Best Goods in the City

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FALL STOCK,

Closing Out at Greatly Reduced Prices.

E. G. L. FAXON,

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DAGUERREOTYPES.

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S,

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The Best and Cheapest in the city

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IVORYTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

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The Best and Cheapest in the city,

At Hesler's, 113 Lake Street.

AMBROTYPES,

The Best and Cheapest in the City,

AT HESLER'S, NO. 113 LAKE STREET.

CASH ADVANCES.

WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO.,

Liverpool and London.

Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of

BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE

generally, by THOMAS NASH.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT low prices,

500 Boxes Soap,	200 Boxes Starch,
100 Kegs Sal Soda,	100 Kegs S. C. Soda,
200 Boxes Saleratus,	25 Boxes Potash
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.	

WILLIAM LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St.

SUGAR &C.

50 Hhds Sugar,	100 Bbls Sugar,	50 Bxs Sugar,
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup,	50 Bbls Molasses.	

WM. LITTLE & CO., 19 South Water St.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,

Chicago, November 21st, 1860.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Books for the transfer of the regular semi-annual dividends of this Company be [illegible] [illegible]

Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be and the same is hereby declared, payable to all of the stockholders in Chicago, on the 21st day of January next, [illegible] [illegible]

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting SICK HEADACHE, of hepatic disease constituting BILIOUS HEADACHE, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of NERVOUS HEADACHE, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named NEURALGIA.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

BRIDGET.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be afther knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

DRUGGIST.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

BRIDGET.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insiduous approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

PHYSICIAN.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

MRS. JONES.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

PHYSICIAN.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

MRS. JONES.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a REAL BLESSING.

TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

OVER EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Billious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

DID you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills

CURE Sick Headache.

CURE Nervous Headache

CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of NERVOUS OR SICK HEADACHE may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing COSTIVENESS.

For LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of SEDENTARY HABITS, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE.

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving TONE and VIGOR to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the NERVOUS system or from a deranged state of the STOMACH.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

RENDERS IT EASY TO ADMINISTER THEM TO CHILDREN.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

48 Cedar Street, New York.

Commission Merchants.

A. PEUGNET,

Commission Merchant.

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally.

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REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. B. W. Raymond, do.; Solomon Sturges, Esq., do.; S. W. Hipley, Esq., do.; F. Huguenin, Esq., do.; New York; Gourd Freres, do.; Teller, Jos. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Chouteau, Esq., do.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

HILLIARD, MITCHELL & CO.,

Produce Commission Merchants,

No. 143 South Water Street, Hilliard's Block, Chicago.

L. P. HILLIARD. | W. W. MITCHELL. | R. M. MITCHELL.

EDWARD SACKET,

Commission Merchant,

No. 136½ South Water street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill.

REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, Esq., Cashier, New York; A. Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. F. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

LELAND & MIXER,

Packers and Commission Merchants,

Opposite Michigan Central Freight Depot, foot of South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Would invite attention to their new Packing House and Store, and from the opening of the Packing Season will have constantly on hand a full supply of

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

And their PREMIUM SUGAR CURED HAMS. Orders for Packing are solicited.

W. LELAND. C. H. S. MIXER.

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Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on Consignments.

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General Commission Merchants,

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Wholesale Dealers in

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And General Commission Merchants,

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For the purchase and sale of

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively.

20 and 22 ... LASALLE STREET ... 20 and 22

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W. SCOTT STEWART,

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No. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS!

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Cash advances made on bills of Lading, Property in Store, and on Shipments to our friends East and South.

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Atkin's Building, Chicago.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

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For the purchase and sale of

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General Commission Merchants,

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LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

REFERENCES—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO.,

EXCLUSIVE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 253 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

REFER to—Merchants' Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Hon. Jno. C. Haines, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

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Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 185 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

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Beef and Pork Packers,

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PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO.

Dealers in

BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC.

Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs.

REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Bank; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. R. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago.

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Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO.,

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Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

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Orders filled with care and dispatch.

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No. 219½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce, Flour, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading, and other good security. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

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We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of Produce in this market.

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Orders from the country for the purchase of Merchandise of every description promptly attended to.

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Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Special attention given to the sales of Hides, Wool and Produce. Refer to W. N. Brainerd & Co., J. W. Griswold, Mickels & Co., do.; E. Hawk, Richmond House, Chicago.

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Loomis Building,

Cor. Clark and South Water streets, Chicago, give their personal and exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of [illegible]

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OLD BLACK STAR LINE

—OF—

Liverpool and New York Packet Ships,

Sailing on the 6th and 24th of each month. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND CORK STEAMSHIPS, sailing from New York every Saturday, and from Liverpool (calling at Cork) every Wednesday.

DRAFTS ON LIVERPOOL AND IRELAND.

Parties visiting the old country, or wishing to send for their friends, can purchase tickets at reduced rates through. Drafts on Royal Bank of Ireland, and Liverpool, to any amount. Apply to

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35 Dearborn street.

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Marine Bank Building,

Corner Lake and La Salle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

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CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,

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REFERENCES—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets,

Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.

E. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,

Having returned to their old stand,

CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,

Will continue their business as

BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.

Exchange on all parts of Europe.

EDWARD I. TINKHAM. JOHN C. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK,

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Capital, $500,000.

B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary.

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.

Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,

BANKERS,

CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS.

44 and 46 La Salle Street.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received in Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular customers and correspondents.

Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect.

We receive [illegible] payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

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Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Coupons, Annuities, Inheritances, &c., &c., in all parts of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.

Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Exchange at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

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Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for Consuls of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

THE GREAT ECONOMICAL

HARD COAL BURNER.

JEWETT & ROOT'S RADIATOR.

Laying aside all exaggeration, it may be safely said that the Radiator has not its equal. The sales are continually increasing as their merits become known.

THE RADIATOR

Is warranted to yield more heat from a given quantity of coal than any other stove of a comparative size.

THE RADIATOR

Has been in successful operation in this and other cities for the last FOUR YEARS; no other stove gives such general satisfaction.

THE RADIATOR

Is the stove. Nothing more is claimed for it than can be substantiated for the operation of the Stove itself.

THE RADIATOR

Is the Stove to buy. The testimony of hundreds of our most prominent citizens have already established the reputation of this Stove beyond doubt.

THE RADIATOR

Is the Stove to use. A continuous fire can be kept night and day for the entire winter.

THE RADIATOR

Is a perfect Gas Consumer; emitting not a particle in the room.

THE RADIATOR

Is as ornamental a Stove as ever graced any parlor.

THE RADIATOR

Is a labor saving as well as a fuel saving Stove, requiring but little attention, and creates no dust or dirt in the room; a great favorite on that account.

THE RADIATOR

Is the Stove for all places where heat is required.

By all means do not fail to see and buy one of Jewett & Root's Radiators. This great Stove, with a complete assortment of Cooking and Parlor Stoves for wood and coal, House Furnishing Goods, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Parlor Coal Vases and Coal Hods, Steel Fire Sets and Standards, Parlor Stands, Registers, Ventilators, Bathing Apparatus, Bird Cages, Wooden-ware, Door Mats, Tea Trays, Chafing Dishes, Brushes, Feather and Cornice Dusters, &c., with a full assortment of Tin and Japanned Ware, wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

Agency for the celebrated Combination Cook Stove with PATENT BRICK OVEN, which takes the premium over all others. Call and see it.

Also the Improvement Air Tight Cook Stove.

ALLEN & DALTON,

71 Lake Street, Tremont Block.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

Small Coal, Small Coal,

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LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.

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Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.

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General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE

STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Plumbing.

GAS PIPE AND FIXTURES.

Brown & Wilder,

47 & 49 State State - - - - - Up-Stairs.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S, PHILADELPHIA,

GAS FIXTURES.

The richest assortment in the city, comprising all

LATE PATTERNS.

Pipe 40 per cent discount from list prices. Fitting 20 cents per pound.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting

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PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.

54 La Salle Street, Chicago,

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER,

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ALL KINDS OF STEAM WORK.

TO THE TRADE:

The trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding and Bronzing done to order.

Manufactory 107 and 109 East Washington street.

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPERS

SELLING

CHEAPEST IN TOWN.

F. E. RIGBY,

81 ... RANDOLPH STREET ... 81

WALL PAPER!

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

NEW PATTERNS

—AT—

DRAKE & BRO'S,

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS,

... South Clark Street ... 154

Dentists' Cards.

A. W. FREEMAN,

DENTIST,

102 ... WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO ... 102

Just east of Clark Street.

No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,

DENTISTS,

58 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 58

Post Office Box 359.

J. C. FULLER. WM. ALBAUGH.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.

Fairfield Mills.—50 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.,

No. 219 South Water st.

Railroads.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

1860-61 ...... Winter Arrangement 1860-61

Now completed and cars run from Chicago to Pittsburg without change, connecting with the

Great Pennsylvania Central Railroad

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchandise by taking this route, will have the advantages of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost. Baggage checked through.

Trains leave the Union Depot, corner of Canal and Madison streets, West Side, as follows:

8.00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (Sundays excepted.)

6.30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, (Saturdays excepted.)

Connecting at Crestline with the Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, and Boston, and all the interior towns of New England, via New York Central and New York and Erie Railroads.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forest with trains on Mad River Road to Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati. Also, with trains at Lima for Dayton and Cincinnati direct.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound East will find this route both pleasant and agreeable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads, will find attentive check agents at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburg and Chicago cars. Sleeping Cars accompany each train. Smoking cars on all trains.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, or at the Union Depot, West side, Chicago.

Be particular and ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

Freight of all kinds will be carried from Chicago to all points East at all times, at as low rates as any other Railroad Route.

TO MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, having effected an arrangement with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, for the transportation of Through Freight, property can now be shipped by this line between Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York and Boston,

With Promptness and Dispatch.

J. N. DuBARRY, Supt. W. D.

J. H. MOORE, Com. and Gen'l Agent.

D. W. ROSS, Gen'l West. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE AND ST. PAUL, Oshkosh, Berlin and Intermediate Points.

On and after Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains leave Chicago at:

8.00 A. M., arrive at Milwaukee at 12.00 P. M.

12.30 P. M., arrive at Milwaukee at 4.10 P. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11.07 A. M. and 5.20 P. M.

Waukegan Accommodation leave Chicago at 4.45 P. M. and arrive at Chicago at 8.50 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Sup't.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.

1860-61 ..... Winter Arrangement 1860-61

Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.

6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.

6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.

Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points interior in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States and Canadas.

6.00 A. M.—Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.

6.30 P. M.—Making close connections and quick time to any other route.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.

Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, 73 Dearborn street, and at the depot.

Trains leave Toledo at 10.25 A. M., and 10.25 P. M.; arrive in Chicago at 8.00 A. M. and 8.00 P. M.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agent.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.

Winter Arrangement.

Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express (Sundays excepted) arrive at Detroit 6.15 P. M. Suspension Bridge 5.00 A. M.; Albany 5.00 P. M.; New York 10 P. M.; Boston 12.00 night.

6.30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express, (except Saturdays) arrive at Detroit 6.30 A. M.; Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 P. M.; Albany 7.00 A. M.; New York 12.30 A. M.; Boston noon.

9.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express (except Saturday) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.

4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles, Sunday Train at 6.00 P. M.

Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

The 6.30 P. M. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburgh, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through Tickets for sale at all the principal Railroad offices in the North and West, and at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. L. SARGENT, General Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement, 1860.

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, two daily trains will leave the Great Central Depot at foot of Lake and South Water Streets.

9.30 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

9.30 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

TRAINS ARRIVE.

7.10 A. M., (Sundays excepted.)

8.30 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

Sleeping Cars on All Night Trains.

HYDE PARK AND WOODLAND TRAINS.

Trains leave Chicago at 6.30 A. M., 8 A. M., 12 M., 3.30 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning will leave—

Woodlawn	6.55 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	1.30 P. M.	4.25 P. M.	7.00 P. M.
Hyde Park	7.00	9.05	1.35	4.30	7.05
Oakland	7.04	9.09	1.39	4.37	7.09
Fairview	7.08	9.13	1.43	4.41	7.13
Car Works	7.12	9.18	1.47	4.45	7.18

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. S. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted:

11.40 A. M. and 8.30 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points.

11.40 A. M. and 8.30 P. M. for Dixon, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points.

4.00 P. M., for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford and intermediate points.

5.00 P. M., for Geneva and intermediate points.

Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train.

Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4 P. M. train.

Sleeping cars on night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

DIRECT ROUTE

To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave, viz:

Day Express—12.30 Noon.

Evening Express—6 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville.

Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or at Passenger Station.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.

E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:

Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 8.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Night Express leaves at 11.30 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrive at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted).

Joliet Accommodation, 5.00 P. M.; arrive at 10.00 A. M.

JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Sup't.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave Chicago, from the depot on Canal street, as follows:

9.15 A. M., daily (except Sunday.)

9.00 P. M., daily (except Saturday.)

Accommodation Train for Joliet and Wilmington 4.50 P. M. (except Sunday.)

Trains arrive from St. Louis at:

6.55 A. M., daily (except Sunday.)

8.45 P. M., daily (except Sunday.)

Accommodation train from Wilmington at 9.25 A. M. daily (except Sunday.)

H. B. MASON, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

300 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

The capacity of this Road is now equal to any in the country.

Three Through Passenger Trains

Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.

Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia without change of cars or conductors.

Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs Daily, Mail and Fast Lines Sundays excepted.

Three daily trains connect direct for New York. Express and Fast Line connect for Baltimore and Washington.

All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent Brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.

Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Baltimore.

Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.

Boat Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington Lines. Boston passengers transferred free of charge through New York.

Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and at the office of the Company in Baltimore, New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS THEY ARE BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad renders this the

DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.

For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:

[illegible — list of agents: D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; [illegible] Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; [illegible] Brown & Co., Cincinnati, O.; Hibbard, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shuler & Glass, St. Louis, Mo.; [illegible] Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.]

The Greatest Facilities offered for the Prompt and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.

And good accommodations with usual privileges to persons traveling in charge thereof.

FREIGHTS.

By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamers to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers, entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.

Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."

[illegible] LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.

[illegible] HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive as follows: Mail leaves at 7.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 5.45 P. M. [illegible]

Chicago, April 7, 1860. C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.

Train leaving Chicago at 6.30 P. M., Detroit at 6.30 A. M., arrives at Buffalo at [illegible] P. M., New York [illegible] Boston [illegible]. [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS:

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1860.

THE PROGRESS OF SECESSION.

The Georgia Disunionists are [illegible] The Legislature of that Commonwealth is bringing out the brains of the secession movement in fine style. If the dispatches may be believed, a bill has been introduced by one McDonald, to impose a fine of $2,000 on any person who may sell a bale of cotton to any one north of Mason and Dixon's line! Now, is this intended as a jest or is it in dead earnest? If the former, Mr. McDonald is likely to be somewhat hooted if not slightly mobbed, for casting ridicule on the serious business which Georgia has in hand. If the latter, it will inevitably be opposed by those who have cotton to sell, and it would not be surprising if they in turn should come under the ban of abolitionism and be more or less despitefully entreated. At all events it would seem that the secessionists are bent upon making the waters of trade and traffic run up hill. Perhaps they will succeed.

On the other hand it appears that the Secretary of War has been putting Fort Moultrie in a state of defense—guns and ammunition having been landed there in sufficient quantities to render it impregnable against any force which is likely to be mustered against it. It becomes a question of some interest how long South Carolina will leave this fortress unassailed after she has resolved herself out of the Union, and whether she will acquire it by negotiation or bombardment.

Kansas Aid.

A circular signed by such well known men as S. C. Pomeroy, Charles Reynolds, L. B[illegible] well and C. B. Lines gives the following [illegible] and plain suggestions and directions to those who purpose moving for the aid of sufferers by famine in Kansas:

1. Form yourselves into local committees.
2. Ship all at one time, if possible.
3. Inform the Corresponding Secretary of your shipments.
4. If goods are intended for Northern and South-western Kansas, send to Atchison, care of S. C. Pomeroy.
5. If for Central and Southern Kansas, [illegible] to Leavenworth, care of Mayor McDowell.
6. Heavy and bulky provisions should [illegible] be sent from points further East than Illinois.

Money—which is greatly needed at present to pay freights—and clothing, can be advantageously sent from any State.

What Southern States have Officially done.

It is well to make a note of the action already taken, or the attitude now held, by the Southern States in regard to the secession question.

Delaware at the last election elected the People's candidate for Congress. He is most, if not altogether, a Republican. The State, as well as Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, have made no official movement. They may be counted upon strongly for the Union, and as generally unfavorable to any action by the secessionists.

The Virginia Legislature is to meet on the 7th of January. This State is strongly imbued with State Rights and the Calhoun doctrines. Her people seem to be divided in sentiment. Some are for separate action, and some for a Southern confederacy, while the feeling is very general against submitting to coercive measures by the Federal government toward any seceding State. Virginia does not like secession, but she could easily be precipitated into union or complicity with the seceders. Her interest demands prudence and delay. She does not wish to be forced by South Carolina, but her Democrats are [illegible] "surrender" easily to the fascinations of [illegible] measures.

The North Carolina Legislature has [illegible] The Governor favors a convention of all the Southern States. The "old North State" is conservative, but she is locally near the disunionists, and might offer no very strong resistance to their plans.

In South Carolina, the convention is to meet Dec. 17. It is understood that every member is to be elected to the convention will be a secessionist. Her people seem to be a unit. She will secede alone if she can induce no one to join her, and then hasten to precipitate others into the same abyss.

Georgia is divided. A convention is called for January 16th. The secessionists seem to be in the ascendant. There is a strong Union sentiment, but it demands repeal of Personal Liberty bills and equality of right as to slave property in the Territories, as a condition precedent to remaining in the Union.

Florida is quiet, but ready to cast in her lot with South Carolina and Georgia.

Alabama has called a State Convention, and Mississippi, an extra session of the Legislature.

These States favor immediate and separate State action. There is a counter current of Unionism, but its force is hardly felt yet.

An extra session of the Louisiana Legislature is called for Dec. 10th.

In Texas no action has been taken. Gov. Houston is a strong Union man. Some of the people favor a return to the "Lone Star" independence, and others advocate a Southern Confederacy.

Arkansas is quiet, but aggrieved. Her action will be determined by the sentiment and action of contiguous States. The possession of the mouths of the Mississippi will have a controlling influence.

Out of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and to a certain extent Mississippi, the feeling is in favor of deliberation. The people are willing to wait for the action of the President elect, and to abide by it.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Failure in New Orleans.

We regret to announce the suspension which occurred yesterday of one of the largest commission houses in this city, that of Fellowes & Co. It is an old firm, whose business operations have been on a very large scale, and whose resources have been considered, and we believe now are, ample to meet their liabilities. But in the present deranged state of the financial and commercial affairs, their resources cannot now be made available. The members of the firm are gentlemen of high mercantile honor and great enterprise, and we doubt not, eventually restore the credit of the house. The stoppage of such a firm is however, a great calamity, which the whole community will deplore.—*N. O. Delta, Nov. 24th.*

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR KANSAS.—The collection in aid of the Kansas sufferers on Thanksgiving Day at the Presbyterian Church realized as follows: [illegible]

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART UNION.—The Cosmopolitan Art Union of New York, several of whose Chicago subscribers in 1860, were made happy by rich and valuable prizes, is in the field again, and under better auspices, and with greater attractions than ever before. Every subscriber, for his three dollars, has an engraving worth three times the sum, the Art Journal, and a ticket in the drawing. The engraving now being distributed, is a new work in the highest style of the engraver's art—"*Falstaff Mustering his recruits.*" Mrs. H. [illegible] Green, who has in former seasons well and happily represented the Art Union in this City, is now canvassing for subscribers, and will, as usual, receive a large list in this City.

MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES.—Mrs. James' Concert, last evening, at Bryan Hall, though not largely attended, was a brilliant success. The audience was delighted with the cultivated and critical excellence, shown by the purity of her style and the charming beauty of her execution, is evidence of the thoroughness of her education. Mrs. James to great personal attractions adds the better charms of pure and lady-like character. Her devotion to her art best her finely, where she might perfect her gifts; and now, though happily wed, she pursues it with the ardor of genius. She is one of the few Americans who have rivaled the Italians in their own school.

Her concert is to be repeated this evening, when we hope to see her greeted by an overflowing house.

NEW SCHOOL REGISTER.—O. Adams, Principal of a Public School in [illegible] county, has exhibited to us a plan of a new School Register [illegible] [illegible] complete and simple [illegible]. It is a simple and perfect record of the scholars' connection with the school, and is thus valuable to both teacher and parents.